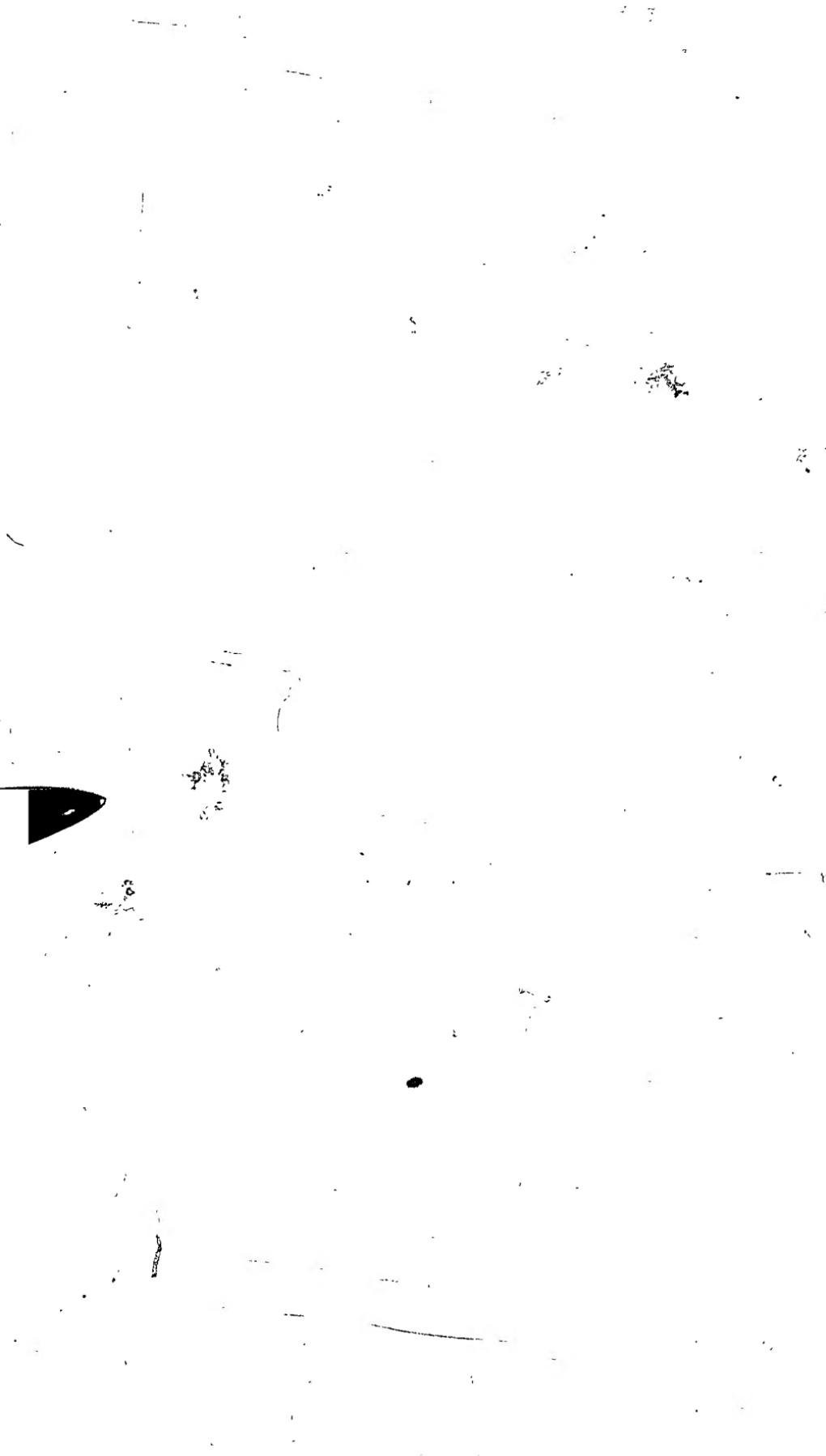

EXTRACTS
FROM
SURVEYORS' REPORTS
—OF—
TOWNSHIP SURVEYS
—IN—
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE HONORABLE SIR DAVID LEWIS
MACPHERSON, K. C. M. G., MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

1884.



RANGES EAST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN Location of Township.

RANGE I.—EAST.

Township No. 1.—The soil consists of the best clay loam, Provencher, and is very fertile, beautifully undulating. The only timber grows on the banks of the Rivière aux Marais. It is very limited in quantity. The surface is dry, but water can be easily obtained by digging a moderate depth.

Township No. 2.—Has a very good soil, and is well adapted for farming purposes.

There is no running water in the township, but many parts of north-western sections are low and marshy during the spring months. No timber is available nearer than the Red River, which is five or six miles distant from the centre of the township.

Township No. 3.—The soil all over this township is first-class; it is of the very best kind for the production of all kinds of grain.

In this township there is no timber fit for building or other purposes; a plentiful supply of good water can readily be found.

Township No. 4.—The soil throughout this township is of the very best quality, and can favorably compare with the finest in the Province. There is, however, no timber which can be utilized.

Good water can be found in several places.

Township No. 5.—Is high dry land with a very rich soil. It is open prairie, with the exception of one poplar grove, in section No. 33, three-fourths of a mile long by one-fourth broad, and a few small patches of willows. The Rivière aux Gratias runs in a south-eastern direction through the township.

Township No. 6.—The soil of this township cannot be surpassed, for richness. Its surface is beautifully diversified with dry prairie, suitable for cultivation, and moist prairie producing a heavy growth of wild grass.

The Rivière aux Gratias is the only stream in this township.

With the exception of a few willows in the south-west angle, and a small part of the poplar grove, which extends southward into Township No. 5 in the same range, it is entirely destitute of timber.

Township No. 7.—Is a beautiful plain, with a rich and productive soil, but totally devoid of timber and running water.

Township No. 8—Has exceedingly fertile soil. A fine belt of oak and poplar timber fringes the Rivière Sale, a river so called from the smell, taste and appearance of its waters.

do

do

do

do

do

do

Ranges East of the 1st Principal Meridian.

Location of Township.

Township No. 9.—Is all prairie with the exception of a few small bluffs of poplar and willow.

Provencier.

The land is high and of good quality.

During the time of survey the whole township was devastated by fire, which destroyed nearly all the wood growing upon it.

There is no running water in the township; the nearest water is that of Rivière Sale and Red River.

Selkirk.

Township No. 10.—Is excellent dry rolling prairie, with the exception of about one-fourth of it, which is hay land. This portion of it is low rich bottom land, and produces a rank growth of hay. The dry land is excellent soil, having a rich black loam with subsoil of clay.

This township is lightly timbered with clumps of poplar and willow.

do

Township No. 11.—Is a level prairie with a few willow bushes. The Sturgeon Creek running through it from west to east, and about the middle from north to south, gives to this township a great advantage.

The soil is in general of first-class quality, and very well adapted for agricultural purposes.

Township No. 12.—Is a rolling prairie with a good many depressions thereon, forming meadows, part of which has been cut. Some of these meadows are covered with a most luxuriant growth of grass, reaching upwards of five feet.

In places where these meadows had been cut the second crop was found to be eighteen inches high. Two crops of hay may be procured in one season with ease.

A prominent ridge runs from the north-west to the south-east containing lime, marl and gravel. There is no running stream or natural spring of water in this township, but wells have been dug by the hay-makers, of which one contained some water in a depth of eight feet, at dry season, leading to the conclusion that a supply of water will never fail when properly looked for.

At the places where the wells have been dug the section of the ground was two to four feet of black mould, and under it blue or yellow clay.

On the higher prairie the surface soil has a depth of from six inches to one foot, with clay under it, except in those places where the gravel predominates.

There is not much wood in this township, the whole may be estimated at about three hundred and fifty to four hundred acres, consisting of young poplar and scrubby oak.

Lisgar.

Township No. 13.—Three-fourths of this township comes under the head of "First Class." The soil is a rich loam, in some places mixed with gravel. The remaining one-fourth rates second or third class, being covered by boulders and marshes, some of which are very extensive.

No valuable timber is to be found, the chief being poplar with a few scattered scrubby oak.

Wild fruit, such as plums, cherries, strawberries and raspberries, and hazel nuts, are very plentiful.

Township No. 14.—This township is partially covered with poplar bluffs. The northern sections have the largest quantity. The fire having run over the greater part of them, young poplar is growing rapidly among the burnt timber. The western portion of the township is stony and gravelly, with scattering stunted oaks.

There is some excellent hay land in the south-eastern part. The soil is generally a fine clay loam; and water may be obtained at a moderate depth from the surface. Narrow ridges of stone and gravel are to be found throughout the township. Taken altogether this township is well adapted for agricultural purposes.

Township No. 15.—The surface of this township is principally wooded; the best timber extends in a strip about a mile wide from the north boundary of section thirty-five into section eleven. The remainder is more broken and principally dense thickets of poplar saplings, with very bad and frequent occurring windfalls.

The southern and eastern tiers of sections are excellent land, but the remainder is alternate marshes and ridges.

Township No. 16.—The greater part is covered with heavy poplar timber. The soil is generally a light loam with clay bottom, except in the north-west part, where it is mixed with limestone and gravel. Water can be obtained by digging from fifteen to twenty-five feet in any part of the township. There is a small lake of fresh and good water in the north-east corner, and a little prairie in the south-west.

Township No. 17.—A large portion is well wooded, principally with poplar, and the soil is of an excellent quality for settlement. There is a small lake—four miles long—in the centre of the township, and a few small ponds in the southerly part.

Township No. 18.—Is well wooded and watered, the timber being principally poplar with a small quantity of spruce. The soil is of good quality, a large proportion suitable for settlement. There are a few swamps and muskegs which may easily be drained.

RANGE II.—EAST.

Township No. 1.—The general character is a beautiful Provencher. rolling prairie, sheltered from the north-west winds by Rivière aux Marais timber belt, and from the east winds by the Red River belt. It is wooded only on the borders of the Rivière aux Marais. The timber consists principally of oak and basswood, with scrub. The oak and basswood are of sufficient growth to be suitable for bulding, but there is only enough for the use of the section in which it grows. Water is found in the bed of the Rivière aux Marais, and

Location of Township.

there is a small lake in sections eleven and fourteen. Good water may, however, be readily obtained by sinking a moderate depth.

Provencher.

Township No. 2.—Is fine open prairie, with rich soil. The banks of the Rivière aux Marais are timbered with poplar, oak, ash and elm. Water can be obtained by digging wells.

do

Township No. 3.—The soil is a fine clay loam. A considerable part of the centre of the township is open prairie. The east and south parts are covered with scrub willow, brush and poplar. The Rivière au Roseau traverses the south part of the township.

do

Township No. 4.—There is a fine ravine running through the eastern part, on the banks of which are clumps of oak with a few poplar. The west side is chiefly prairie; the south side is covered with poplar, poplar brush and willow. The soil is a heavy clay loam. The township is interspersed with hay land.

do

Township No. 5.—The soil of this township is very rich, and covered with thickets of poplars and willows, with beautiful tracts of open prairie between.

There is sufficient wood in this section for all immediate purposes, including building timber, which is abundant along the east side of the Red River.

There is only one small stream, and this was dry in the month of July, except in holes here and there; but water was easily obtained by digging in the bed of the stream.

do

Township No. 6.—Is all good land, being partly high, dry prairie; and level, low, marsh or hay land.

Township No. 7.—Has a considerable part of its surface wet and marshy. The greatest part is, however, dry and fit for agricultural purposes. It contains no timber of any kind.

Township No. 8.—The soil of this township is excellent for both sowing and grazing purposes, but it is defective in two very essential things—wood and water. What little wood there is is small, and the water in the river is impregnated with salt.

Township No. 9.—Is low, wet, prairie land; about one-half of it covered with small poplar and willow.

Section 31, 32, 33, in the north end, and 1, 2, 3, 4, in the south end, as well as the extreme western tier of quarter-sections, are dry prairie of good quality and fit for cultivation. Large quantities of hay are cut yearly upon this township.

Selkirk.

Township No. 10.—About three-fourths of this township is bush land. The poplar timber is generally small; but will be valuable for fencing and firewood, although none of it will be suitable for building purposes.

do

The soil, where timbered, inclines to sand and white clay, but the greater portion of it is first-class land.

The remaining portion of the township is good hay land, and produces an excellent growth of hay.

do

Township No. 11.—Is wholly deficient in timber, there being only a few swamp willow and some dying poplar in

section 27, but until lately that tract was quite a luxuriant ^{Location of} Township. poplar bluff.

The supply of water is plentiful. Sturgeon Creek waters the south-west corner, and there is a small pond or large spring of most excellent water between sections 20 and 21. There is also a spring in the ravine of section 22.

The entire township will make valuable agricultural land.

A rocky or stony ridge traverses this township from north to south.

Stone is quarried in the 34th section and brought to Winnipeg for building—it is a soft greyish limestone.

Township No. 12.—Is, for the most part, an open prairie, Selkirk, there being but three or four groves of poplar, a few oak, and some swamp willows found on it: and it is quite likely that the fires which passed over it in the early part of October, 1871, have killed the greater portion of the trees, so that the future inhabitants of the township will have to obtain their supplies of fire-wood and fencing from other lands.

With the exception of some small areas of salty land, where a very scanty herbage grows, the entire township may be classed as very superior agricultural land.

Township No. 13.—The south-eastern portion—about two-thirds of the township—is chiefly open prairie of the best description. The soil is composed of black vegetable mould from eight to twelve inches deep, with a subsoil of clay and gravelly loam, and cannot be surpassed for richness. The north-west part is principally barren, the soil a gravelly loam, and somewhat stoney in places. It is thickly covered with bluffs of poplar and clumps of large willows and alders.

Township No. 14.—Is, for the most part, level prairie. An extensive marsh lies in the easterly part of the township, through which flows Jack Fish Creek.

do

On the south-west there is a good deal of poplar, a large portion of which is fit for building purposes. There are some small islands of poplar on some of the prairie land. The soil is generally loam mixed with clay.

Township No. 15.—The surface is generally undulating, except in the extreme east, where the land is low and flat, with a large marsh and bog in the south-east corner, on the edge of which there is a large extent of hay land. This township is well wooded. The timber is principally poplar of large growth, good for building purposes. The soil is chiefly rich loam mixed with clay. It is well supplied with water from living springs and small streams, and water can be obtained by digging from twelve to fifteen feet in any part of the township.

do

Township No. 16.—The surface is rolling prairie in the easterly and southerly parts, with a large quantity of good building timber, chiefly poplar, in the north-west, with some spruce and oak of good quality. It is well supplied with good water from springs and small streams. The soil is a deep, rich loam, with a clay bottom.

do

Ranges East of the 1st Principal Meridian.

Location of
Township.

Lisgar.

Keewatin.

Township No. 17.—A large portion is well wooded, principally poplar. The soil is of excellent quality.

Township No. 18.—Is well timbered, mostly with poplar. There is, however, a small quantity of spruce. The soil is of good quality and well watered. There are two small lakes in the northerly part of the township.

RANGE III.—EAST.

Provencher.

Township No. 1.—The surface is dry, level prairie. The Michel or Joe River flows through the south-westerly part, on the bank of which there is some good hay land. The soil is sandy loam of the best description. The only timber consists of a few small islands of poplar in the south-western portion.

do

Township No. 2.—Is generally low and drained by the Rivière au Roseau, a fine stream having an average width of one chain, and a depth varying from eighteen inches to four feet, frequently even ten feet.

That portion of the township to the north of said river has a very rich soil, heavily covered with undergrowth of willow, poplar, oak, &c. The sections adjoining the river are in general very desirable locations for intending settlers, being well timbered with oak, poplar, elm, basswood, &c.

The greater portion of the township to the south of the river is low, with a luxuriant growth of grass, well adapted for stock raising.

No timber except on those sections along the river.

The soil is clay loam, and exhibits indications of being wet during the early part of the season.

do

Township No. 3.—Is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes. It is quite dry and gradually slopes towards the Rivière au Roseau. The soil is black loam, and the subsoil is blue clay.

Large sized oak, elm and ash fringe the banks of the Rivière au Roseau, the water of which is fresh and clear.

The general surface of the township is level prairie. The east and north-east portions are open. The remainder is densely covered with small poplars and willows from five to seven feet in height.

do

Township No. 4.—May be considered first class agricultural land. The soil is black loam on a blue clay subsoil.

The south-west sections are covered with a thick growth of scrub, poplar and oak. The Wetweather Creek in the south-west part of the township contained in several places on the 2nd July, good, clear, fresh water. Good water can be obtained in nearly any part by digging.

do

Township No. 5.—Is not well adapted for agricultural purposes. Low, marshy ground, stripped of all kinds of timber covered one-half thereof.

The Rivière aux Marais or Marsh River, runs through the western sections, numbered 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, which,

with the adjacent sections, 20, 17, 32, 29 and 8, may be said to be a very good soil. Location of Township.

Township No. 6.—Generally an excellent soil for agricultural purposes. The sections numbered 25, 36, 26, 35, 27, 34, 23, 29, 32, 30, 19, 18 and 17 are covered with timber, consisting of oak, ash, elm and poplar, the last predominating. Several small groves of oak and poplar are to be found in a few other sections. Rat River flows from the south-east to the north-west of this township.

The surface is very level, and contains generally fine rolling prairie land.

Township No. 7.—Is well suited for agricultural purposes. It is wooded in the south and along the bank of Rat River.

do

Township No. 8.—Is suitable for farming. Timber scarce.

do

Township No. 9.—Is apparently good land; to form an opinion, however, was difficult, on account of late fires, which had entirely destroyed every trace of vegetation, and in many cases consumed the surface soil itself.

do

Township No. 11.—The land is of the best quality, with Selkirk. few exceptions, level and well adapted for meadows. It could easily be drained into the Red River. There is a considerable quantity of timber.

do

Township No. 12.—Is fine rolling prairie, well suited for cultivation. Salt appears in the soil in many places.

There is a considerable quantity of timber.

do

Township No. 13.—(North-east part)—This portion of the Lisgar. township is almost surrounded by bogs, but the land is sufficiently high and dry for agricultural purposes. The soil is dark and rather a stiff clay.

The belt of meadow land running about three fourths of the distance round it, and part of sections twenty-five and twenty-six produce large quantities of hay.

The western part is heavily timbered with oak and poplar, but a considerable portion of it has been lately damaged by fire. The southern part is thickly covered with the same kind of timber, though of much later growth—the central—willow bush interspersed with bluffs of poplar.

do

Township No. 14.—The part surveyed is on the west side of the township, and is nearly all fine rolling prairie.

The soil is a good rich loam, mixed with clay.

do

Township No. 15.—The surface is generally level and low prairie, with a great marsh in the centre. The soil is, however, very rich, being a strong clay mixed with loam. There is a large quantity of the best quality of hay land.

Very little large timber, but groves of small poplar with some scattering oak.

do

Township No. 16.—In the north-east part there is a large area of woods, containing a quantity of good building timber mostly poplar, with a few oaks of medium size, the rest of the township is hay land, low prairie and deep marsh. The soil is generally good, being a rich loam, with a good supply of water from streams and springs.

do

Location of
Township.
Lisgar.

Keewatin.

do

Township No. 17.—A large portion is good land, slightly undulating, and a part of it well wooded. In the northern portion there is a large windfall, and about three sections of fine prairie in the south-west corner. It is well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 18.—Contains a large quantity of excellent land, well wooded, and slightly undulating. The north-west part is quite marshy and drained by a brook of considerable size.

Township No. 19.—Is well timbered in the westerly sections with poplar and some large spruce and tamarac, but in the easterly sections muskegs and hay swamps are overgrown with thickets of willows and small tamarac. The soil is of light quality, of little depth, with subsoil of compact gravel and boulders. Along the western boundary, however, the land appears to be of better quality.

Township No. 20.—Presents no attraction to the settler. A portion of the township is light, sandy soil, very stony in places and of second quality. The remainder consists of muskeg, and tamarac and spruce swamps. The dry part of the township is covered with a dense growth of small poplar which in some places attains a diameter or twelve to fifteen inches.

RANGE IV.—EAST.

Provencher.

Township No. 1.—The western and principal portion is level prairie with a soil of rich sandy loam, dotted with small hay meadows. Proceeding eastward, a rise in the prairie occurs of about thirty-five feet, and to the east of this ridge the land is generally of an inferior quality, sandy and gravelly, with scattered boulders and occasional groves of poplar and willow. The eastern section is drained by a coulee, which runs in a north-westerly direction and debouches into the Rivière au Rouseau.

Township No. 2.—The soil in the east half of the township is light, but well adapted for the growth of light grains. Granite stones are numerous. In the west half the soil is good clay and good clay loam.

The water supply is confined principally to the north-east quarter of the township, and consists of two or three streams which retain water the greater part of the season.

In the west half there is no timber of any kind. The east half has many large groves of new growth of poplars and willows.

Township No. 3.—Is of the very best quality for agricultural purposes, having a deep black loam soil, with a blue clay subsoil.

In general, and especially along Mosquito Creek, the timber is of the larger class of poplar and balm of Gilead. Along the Rivière au Roseau, there is a fringe of large sized oak, elm, ash, basswood, maple, balm of Gilead and poplar.

This township is well watered, having Mosquito Creek in the north-east, and the Rivière au Roseau crossing it in the south.

Township No. 4.—The west part of this township is excellent farming land, good deep soil; a few scattered clumps of poplar.

The centre section is only fit for hay, being low and flat, and in wet seasons is covered with water from 6 to 15 inches, being the overflow of Mosquito Creek and Rat River.

Mosquito Creek, coming in on the south, averages, on the prairie, about sixty links in width, about four feet deep, and of the purest water.

Township No. 5.—Is generally well adapted for agricultural purposes.

do

The surface of this township, though level in parts, is considerably broken. The west branch of Rat River crosses the township from the south to the north, and its east branch runs through sections numbered 24, 25, 36, 35 and 34. Water is excellent in both streams. Some rafts of timber have already been made on the west branch, and taken down in spring season. Oak, elm, ash and poplar are to be found along the banks of both streams, extending on either side from five to twenty chains. The timber is of good quality for building.

Township No. 6.—This township is well adapted for agricultural purposes, the ground undulating gently, excepting in the vicinity of Rat River, where several ravines with small elevations are to be met with. The main river, towards the south of this township, receives the waters of two streams, the larger of which is called the western branch, and the smaller the eastern branch. On the banks of both these streams belts of timber are to be found, consisting of oak, ash, elm and poplar.

do

Township No. 7.—A large part of this township is covered by marshes, interspersed with high ridges of prairie. Timber is very scarce throughout the whole township. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, about one-half of the township is good farming land.

do

Township No. 8.—Excellent land, and well adapted for farming.

do

Township No. 9.—A large portion of this township consists of deep marsh, quite unfit for cultivation. The remainder is flat, the land nowhere of really good quality; on the whole, the north-eastern part is the best.

do

Towards the south and east the land is flat, with black soil and generally clumps of willow and poplar.

Large quantities of coarse hay are cut on these lands. The south-western part is pretty good land; to form an opinion, however, was difficult, by reasons of the late fires which had entirely destroyed every trace of vegetation, and in many cases consumed the surface soil itself.

*Ranges East of the 1st Principal Meridian.*Location of
Township.

Selkirk.

do

Lisgar.

Township No. 10.—The soil is generally good, although to the south and west there is a quantity of marsh.

There are no streams, and no timber of any value, except for firewood. There is a good deal of hay land. At the time of survey, the great fire, which had recently passed over the whole district, had destroyed all grasses, and left the open country a blackened waste, it was therefore difficult to judge of the quality of the land.

Township No. 11 and 12.—The land in these townships is of the best quality, with few exceptions. There is a considerable quantity of timber.

Township No. 13.—With the exception of the bogs on the west side, which cover parts of sections 1, 19, 20, 30 and 31, this township is level, with a deep light loam soil, producing, where cultivated, heavy crops of wheat of very superior quality. There are numerous groves of willow, poplar and hazel scattered over the township, none of very large extent, and although thickly, they are not heavily timbered. The lands not thus occupied are chiefly covered with willow, oak and hazel scrub, there being but little prairie.

Several enclosures have been made in the township, and large quantities of wheat raised by persons living on the Red River.

Township No. 14.—Is generally level and dry, with the exceptions of parts of sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, and a large morass extending from the centre of section 6 to the centre of section 17, which makes excellent hay lands. The soil is very suitable for farming purposes, especially that portion which is covered with short oak and hazel, being a dark friable loam.

Township No. 15.—Contains a soil of a very good quality, and is timbered with large poplar, oak and willow. It is well watered by the Nipon Sipi or Netley Creek.

Township No. 16.—With the exception of the eastern tier of sections, is nearly all wooded with poplar of a large size and best quality. There are a few hay marshes interspersed. The soil is of very good quality. There are no rivers or creeks in it.

Township No. 17.—Is bounded on the east by Lake Winnipeg. The land is of good quality, well wooded and watered.

Township No. 18.—Is also bounded on the east by Lake Winnipeg. The land is of good quality, slightly undulating and well wooded.

Township No. 19.—Is an Icelandic township, situate on the shore of Lake Winnipeg, and contains the Icelandic Village of Gimli. Along the shore of the lake the soil is generally good clay loam; the western portion is chiefly swamp and muskeg. Timber is principally poplar, with some spruce, black and white ash, balm of Gilead and wil-

lows. Many small but good hay meadows are scattered through the township.

Township No. 20.—Another township of the Icelandic re-serve of a similar character to the preceding one. Adjacent to the lake the soil is good, but the westerly portion is much cut up by tamarac swamps and muskegs. There is a good deal of large poplar, spruce and tamarac in the township.

Township No. 21.—Is also an Icelandic township, and many of their people have already built small log houses along the shore of Lake Winnipeg. The soil for one or two miles back from the lake is of a very inferior quality. The remainder of the township is composed chiefly of tamarac swamps and muskeg. Timber consists of tamarac, spruce, poplar, and a few birch and ash trees.

Township No. 22.—Is also an Icelandic township and very similar in character to the preceding township No. 21, in this range. Well wooded with tamarac, spruce, poplar and balsam.

Township No. 23.—About one-third of the area of this township is good, dry, first-class land. The general topographical features consist of low lying ridges, or gentle undulations, having a general north-westerly and south-easterly direction, composed of clay with a covering of rich loam of varying depth. In the hollows formed by these ridges the land is wet, composing tamarac and spruce swamps, with numerous small hay marshes and several muskegs of considerable extent. The timber on the ridges is principally poplar of small size, but sometimes attaining to fifteen inches in diameter. The "White Mud," or Icelander's River, intersects this township and enters Lake Winnipeg in section 34. For about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its mouth it has a depth of from four to six feet, and an average width of about seven chains. The land and timber on the banks of the river are the best in the township. The town plot of "Sandy Bar" is laid out on the south-west quarter of section 11, from which a road has been cleared through the woods to the plot of "Riverton," on Icelander's River, on the south-east quarter of section 20.

Township No. 24.—Contains but little land fit for cultivation. During the prevalence of northerly winds, nearly one half of the township is flooded by the rising of the waters of Lake Winnipeg. Considerable quantities of tamarac suitable for railway purposes and spruce for timber, are met with in the township.

RANGE V.—EAST.

Township No. 1.—Is well wooded with small timber. A good deal of the best has been destroyed by fire. The soil of the southern portion is of very inferior quality and very swampy; that of the northern half is generally a rich sandy

Location of Township. loam. Good water can be obtained in any part of the township by digging a few feet.

Provencher. *Township No. 2.*—Is of first-class character, as it consists of rolling prairie. Numerous poplar bluffs with considerable good meadow land in the eastern portion. There are boulders throughout the township. The Rivière au Roseau flows through the north-east part.

do *Township No. 3.*—Contains a great deal of willow and poplar brush. The timber is principally poplar and bluffs of tamarac and spruce, which afford good building timber. The west branch of Rat Creek runs across the north-east corner of the township, supplying clear and good water. The Rivière au Roseau crosses the south-west corner. On its banks there is a good supply of oak and poplar fit for building purposes. The land in the southern part is high and dry and well adapted for agricultural purposes. There are large openings in the woods producing very good grass for hay and pasturage.

do *Township Nos. 4 and 5.*—Are generally well timbered, and contain very inferior soil. The timber consists generally of poplar and willow. The soil is chiefly sandy, gravelly and stony. Considerable portions are covered with drift, consisting of a large granite, lime-stone and other boulders. The west branch of Rat Creek flows through the south-western portion of township four, and the east branch through the north-east corner thereof, and across the south-westerly quarter of township five.

do *Township No. 6.*—Contains no timber, and is not well adapted to agricultural purposes.

do *Township No. 7.*—Is chiefly level prairie, with a heavy clay soil, undulating slightly on the western side through sections 17, 19, 20 and 30. There is a considerable tract of wet land which produces, when not too much flooded, an abundance of tall rank grass. There is but little wood in the township and that is of inferior growth, and much damaged by fire; it is composed chiefly of poplar and willow, with some tamarac on sections Nos. 6 and 8.

do *Township No. 8.*—The northern part of this township, extending from the north boundary nearly to the road which leads from Winnipeg to Oak Point, is either bog or level wet land, broken occasionally by low, dry willow or poplar ridges. In the south-west corner there is also a quantity of low flooded land, which renders some four or five sections unfit for farming. From the west boundary of the township at its intersection with the Winnipeg and Oak Point Road, there is a belt of good clay loam prairie land, running along the north side of the above mentioned road to the east boundary, and running along the south of the road about one-third of the distance across the township, at which point it widens out and extends to the south boundary of the township.

Township No. 9.—The surface of this township is generally level prairie, interspersed with islands of poplar, with a fair quantity of low rich bottom land, good for hay, which, with a small amount of drainage, could be made first-class farming land.

The Rivière la Seine runs through the south part of the township from east to west, the banks of which descend abruptly, averaging about ten feet in height, and are generally wooded with poplar and small oak. The water is fresh and good, and the soil a deep rich loam well mixed with clay.

Township No. 10.—A great part of this township is open and level prairie, with a large portion of hay land which lies principally to the south. There are some groves of poplar timber in the south-eastern part of the township. The soil is a deep rich loam well mixed with clay.

Township No. 11.—This is a first-class township for farming purposes, furnishing fine pasture lands, with soil of the richest quality.

About one-sixth of the area of the township is taken up by marshy meadow land, very valuable for its hay. The marshy land has a considerable fall and outlet to the north-east and north-west, the water emptying into "Cook's Creek." Though springs are numerous, there are no creeks nor running water in the township.

Strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums and currants, are the principal wild fruits.

Township No. 12.—The soil is of first-class quality excepting in the centre of the township, where it is inferior. The timber consists of large poplar, from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, and spruce and tamarack in the swamps of similar dimensions.

Township No. 13.—It is well adapted for cultivation. Though there are numerous swamps they are neither deep nor large in extent.

The prevailing timber is poplar and is not of any great size, excepting along the banks of "Cook's Creek." A large part of the township is covered with scrub. The creek is supplied by springs along its course, and is consequently never dry in summer nor much frozen in winter. The water is pure and good.

Large quantities of hay are cut from the swamp land each year.

Township No. 14.—Very good farming land. Sections 25 and 36 are heavily timbered with poplar. There are a few swamps, but they are not extensive.

The soil is good and deep, and water can be obtained by sinking wells to no great depth.

RANGE VI.—EAST.

Township No. 1.—Is unfit for farming purposes, being very low and wet and covered in the greater part with long willows. There is some fair poplar scattered through it.

Location of
Township.

Provencher.

Township No. 2.—Is mostly high land, chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves of poplar timber. The soil is a dark loam, but is somewhat lighter on the ridges. The Rivière au Roseau, a fine stream of good clear water, fringed with a narrow belt of elm, oak and poplar timber, of good size, flows through the township. The whole of it is adapted for farming. Rich soil upon the prairie, and a sufficient supply of timber for fuel and farming purposes.

do

Township No. 3.—Is generally low and level. The southern part is wet, with heavy clay soil, producing grass fit for pasturage, and the northern fairly wooded with tamarack and spruce, and there are large openings in the woods affording fine hay and pasturage. The soil is chiefly a coarse, stony gravel. The west branch of Rat Creek flows across the centre of the township, supplying good clear water. The bed of the stream is gravelly and its banks are skirted with willow brush

do

Township No. 4.—The first and second tiers of sections are well wooded with tamarac, poplar and spruce. The soil is chiefly a light clay loam, except in the south-west where it is stony and gravelly and chiefly covered with young dead poplar and willow. The east branch of Rat Creek runs diagonally across the township. On both sides of this stream there are some fine bottom lands, part of which are well wooded with poplar.

do

Township No. 5—Is a flat level surface totally unfit for farming purposes, the land alternating from a marsh to a coarse, sandy, stony, soil. The woods which cover its surface are of a very inferior kind. In a few places, however, a few good trees can be found large enough to be used in the construction of buildings. In general the timber consists of aspen and elm, spruce and tamarac.

Water pure and good, can be readily found all over the township either on the ground or by digging.

do

Township No. 6.—Is nearly all bush. At one time it has been very heavily timbered with large poplar, but the only large timber which has escaped the fire consists of groves of tamarac, fit for building purposes. The chief part of the bush is small poplar and willow underbrush. The land is of poor quality with rolling surface, the sections bordering on the base line being low and swampy. The extreme western tier of sections is covered with large boulders and quite unfit for settlement. The soil is light, and generally mixed with sand and gravel.

do

Township No. 7.—The two northern tiers of this township are chiefly level prairie. The southern part is undulating and intersected by gullies or ravines which effectually drain it of all surface water. The beds of these gullies when drained off in summer produce heavy crops of hay of superior quality.

The soil is a deep clay loam, easily worked, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The timber is chiefly

young poplar of vigorous growth, though, as is frequently the case, it has been much injured by fire. On parts of sections 4, 8, 11 and 14 there are some tamaracs of good size.

Township No. 8.—The proportion subdivided is a level prairie with a deep strong clay soil. The only woods are a few small bluffs of poplar and willow.

The northern part of this township is composed of marsh and burnt swamp of no value.

The Rivière la Seine, which comes in at the north, will average about one hundred links wide, and from eight to ten feet deep, without any perceptible current. It becomes lost in a great marsh.

Township No. 9.—Is chiefly level prairie with a large portion of hay land on the south part. On the south side of the Rivière la Seine there is a large marsh, totally unfit for cultivation, a part of which could not be surveyed.

The Rivière la Seine runs through the south-west corner of the township, the water in which is fresh and good.

The soil is generally a rich deep clay loam.

Township No. 10.—Has generally a low level surface with a large quantity of hay land.

The soil is for the most part a deep rich clay loam. There is scarcely any wood with the exception of some groves of poplar on the north-west corner, in which most of the timber is dead, owing to the fire having run through them.

Township No. 11.—The soil is a rich clay loam on the westerly two-thirds; the easterly third has a gravelly loam on the top of the ridges, in some places stony, and a rich loam at their foot. Over one-sixth of the area is taken up by marshy meadow, most of which would be unfit for cultivation; it is valuable for the hay it produces. The largest portion of this marshy land lies on the western side, and appears to be a good deal higher than the bottom of "Cook's Creek," into which it drains; most of it could be drained at very little cost. Several sections are all poplar.

Water can be found by digging at no great depth.

Township No. 12.—Rolling land, traversed by numerous ridges and marshes, mostly bearing north-west and south-east. Some of these marshes are very extensive and miry, though very valuable for their hay. Nearly half of the township is covered by poplar bush. There are several small creeks in the township, one of which is called "Cook's Creek." This being a spring creek, furnishes water during the whole year.

Township No. 13.—Is not well adapted for farming, excepting sections numbered 19 and 30. The swamps are large, numerous, and impassable, except in midsummer or during the winter season. The remaining portions of the township are heavily wooded with poplar and a few scattered oak and spruce.

Location of Township.

The soil, however, along the banks of the "Devil's Creek" is good, as is shown by the heavy growth of underbrush amongst the poplars. Fires have, at some former time, run over the principal part of the township, leaving extensive and heavy windfalls.

Lisgar.

Township No. 14.—This township is traversed by numerous roads, which are used for lumbering purposes.

The best of the timber has been cut off, though there are still considerable quantities fit for building and fencing purposes.

Were a channel cut through the swamps to the "Devil's Creek," it would, by draining them, make good farming land, the soil being dark loam and very deep.

do

Township No. 15.—This is one of the most favorable townships in this section of the country for the purpose of settlement, the land throughout is rolling and covered for the most part with poplar, spruce and tamarac of the best quality. There are also good oak and ash. It is dotted with numerous small, good hay marshes. The soil is a good black loam with a substratum of white clay.

do

Township No. 16.—Is bounded on the north by Lake Winnipeg, and an extensive marsh. The sections which are surveyed are wooded with large timber of the best quality. The land is undulating and the soil is a black loam, white clay and sand.

RANGE VII.—EAST.**Provencher.**

Township No. 1.—Is useless (without thorough draining) for agricultural purposes, three-fourths being covered with either water, floating bog or swamp willows. The few dry spots are stoney and strewed with large boulders, and are the only parts on which the timber (poplar) grows to any size. This township could be easily drained into the River Roseau which flows through it.

do

Township No. 2.—The greater portion is covered with swamps, in which long marsh willows, reeds, sedge grass and rushes predominate. The only sections at all fit for settlement are the western tier which are wooded with poplar. The south branch of Rat River flows through the middle of the township.

do

Township No. 3.—The soil is unfit for agricultural purposes, being of an inferior quality with many bogs and swamps. The timber on the dry land is poplar and willows, of little value except for fuel. In some parts there are boulders of various sizes.

do

Township No. 4.—The soil is poor, thin and sandy, with frequent marshes; unfit for farming, but there is much good poplar tamarac and Norway pine in this township.

do

Township No. 5 and 6.—The soil and timber are light. About one-third of township 5 is fit for settlement.

Township No. 7.—All the eastern part is covered by a very bad marsh (two miles in width), called "The Devil's Swamp." The soil of the rest of the township is of second-class quality, excepting two miles of the westerly part which is superior. The River La Seine traverses the township from north to south, furnishing abundance of good pure water, and is generally wooded on both sides, and in some places building timber is met with.

Township No. 8.—The westerly part comprises part of the flourishing settlement of "Oak Point." The remainder of the township is wooded with poplar, spruce and willow. The northerly part contains building timber, elsewhere the timber is fit for firewood only. The Dawson Road crosses this township. The soil is generally sandy. The south-easterly part is all marsh.

Township No. 9.—The soil and timber in the easterly part are of inferior quality. The westerly part is well adapted for settlement, and the timber and water are of good quality. The English River flows across the south-westerly part of the township.

Township No. 10.—The western part is well adapted for settlement. The timber being so near the adjoining prairie makes the wood sections very valuable. The principal kinds of timber are spruce, juniper and poplar, the surface is undulating, and water in all the brooks is good.

Township Nos 11 and 12.—The land is second-class quality and very level. The timber is poplar, willow, juniper and spruce. All the creeks supply good water.

Township No. 13.—The easterly part is an open marsh; the westerly part is heavily timbered with poplar, spruce and some oak and elm. Most of the land is fit for settlement.

Township No. 14.—The westerly part is covered with small pitch pine and burnt woods. The soil is sand and gravel and unfit for any agricultural purpose. The remainder of the township is burnt woods, with a second growth of spruce and poplar. The soil is good, with some good hay marshes and swamps.

Township No. 15.—The soil is generally of inferior quality, being sandy or swampy, with burnt woods, except on the Broken Head River, which flows through the north-easterly part of the township, where the land is of an excellent quality, thickly wooded with fine oak, pine, poplar and ash.

Township No. 16.—For the greater part consists of an elevated sandy ridge running from north to south, wooded with timber of small size and a dense bush. The south-west quarter of the township forms part of Broken Head, Indian Reserve.

Township No. 17.—Lies on the easterly shore of Lake Winnipeg, and with the exception of the land on the shore of the lake, is generally swampy, covered with spruce and tamarac.

Location of
Township.
Provencher.

do

do

do

Lisgar.

do

do

do

do

Location of Township.

Provencer.

do

do

Elkirk.

do

do

do

do

Lisgar.

do

do

do

do

do

RANGE VIII.—EAST.

Township No. 5.—About one-third is swampy, and the remainder light and sandy soil. There is a large quantity of timber, viz: cypress, pitch pine, spruce and tamarac, fit for building purposes, and some excellent cedar in the eastern part of the township.

Township No. 6.—Is nearly all covered with a second growth of small pine, tamarac and poplar. In the northeast part there are some groves of spruce and tamarac fit for lumber. The soil is mostly light, dry and sandy, with a few swamps. The Rivière la Seine, which flows through the township, is large enough to carry down timber if it was cleared from brush.

Township No. 7.—The whole is nearly unfit for cultivation, being composed of swamps and stony land, but is well wooded.

Township No. 8.—Though wooded, has little useful timber, excepting in sections 18 and 19, which contain groves of spruce fit for building timber. The soil is not fit for agricultural purposes, being either swampy or sandy. The Dawson Road crosses this township.

Township No. 9.—The soil and timber are of an inferior quality. The timber being generally small, and the land swampy and sandy.

Township No. 10.—Is chiefly low, flooded swamps, with excellent groves of spruce and tamarac suitable for building purposes. The easterly part is traversed by a stream.

Township No. 11.—Is unfit for settlement. The principal timber is spruce and juniper. The Broken Head River flows through the eastern part of the township. On its banks there are fine groves of hardwood.

Township No. 12.—Is also generally unfit for settlement, excepting a few sections of the Broken Head River, where oak, elm, birch and ash are to be found. The timber in the remainder of the township being spruce, juniper and poplar.

Township No. 13.—The land is chiefly of an inferior quality, excepting on the banks of the Broken Head River, where it is rich and loamy. The remainder of the township is composed of principally spruce swamps and hay land, with a large extent of heavy poplar.

Township No. 14.—Is similar to the foregoing township.

Township No. 15.—Is one large muskeg with small tamaracs and willows, except a narrow strip along the Broken Head River, from two to five inches in depth, where the soil is good, and contains some good sized spruce, elm and poplar.

Township No. 16.—The easterly part is all muskeg. The remainder is tamarac and spruce swamps. the trees average from six to seven inches in diameter.

Township No. 17.—The easterly part is muskeg with tamarack and willows. The remainder is timbered with

pine, tamarac, spruce, birch, poplar and willow. The surface is rolling. The soil of the westerly part is of good quality. There is no difficulty in obtaining water in any part of the township.

BLOCK OUTLINE SURVEY OF TOWNSHIPS 7, 8 AND 9, IN RANGES
18, 19, 20 AND 21 EAST, AND TRAVERSSES OF THE SHORES
OF SHOAL LAKE AND LAKE OF THE WOODS.

With the exception of a few comparatively unimportant Keewatin patches the whole country presents the same rocky, rugged appearance as the north shore of Lake Superior—bare granite knolls and occasional belts of slate, covered with fallen timber, the remains of a once magnificent forest, are the principal characteristics. From a prominent point, however, on the third base line, between ranges 18 and 19 east, a level country, with green timber, was discernible, stretching westward as far as the eye could reach.

Excepting on a few islands in Shoal Lake, and two small pine groves at the south-west end of Peninsula Point, and one at Pine Portage, between Shoal Lake and Lake of the Woods, there is no marketable timber, almost the entire country having been swept by fire.

The height of the rocky coast of the lake varies from twenty to fifty feet, and in some places one hundred, except the south-west bay of Shoal Lake, where the shore is low. The difference of level between Shoal Lake and Lake of the Woods is only three feet in two rapids of eighteen inches each.

The rocks are principally granite and slate with carbonate of copper and iron pyrites.

RANGE XXII.—EAST.

Township 3, South.—Is a fractional township containing only some seven sections, situate in a dense spruce and tamarac swamp, and totally unfit for either cultivation or settlement.

Township 4, South.—A fractional township situate on Rainy River, may be said to be fit for agricultural purposes, although the land does not appear to be of the first quality. Timber consists of poplar, balm of Gilead, birch, spruce and balsam, with occasionally a few elm and ash.

RANGE XXIII.—EAST.

Township 1, South.—Is generally level, consisting chiefly of dense cedar and spruce swamps, tamarac swamps and muskeg, with occasional ridges of birch, poplar and pine. There is a very small percentage of good agricultural land confined almost exclusively to the southern part of the township.

Ranges East of the 1st Principal Meridian.

*Location of
Township.
Keewatin.*

Township 4, South.—Is situate on north bank of Rainy River. Over one-half the land is a good sandy or clay loam and well adapted for settlement. Timber consists of poplar, elm, oak, black ash and balsam, with a few spruce and scattered pine.

RANGE XXIV.—EAST.

Township 3, South.—The land is generally poor and swampy, though some good sections are met with along Pine River and its tributaries, also along the south boundary. The timber is principally birch, poplar and spruce on the high lands, with spruce, tamarac and cedar in the swamps. There is no pine in any quantity.

Township 4, South.—Consists chiefly of spruce and tamarac swamps. With the exception of the lots fronting on Rainy River there is little land fit for agricultural settlement. The prevailing timber is poplar, balsam, birch and spruce, with basswood, elm and oak on some of the river lots.

RANGE XXV.—EAST.

Township 3, South.—With the exception of a small portion along the south boundary and also along Pine River, this township consists almost entirely of swamp and muskeg broken by occasional ridges of birch, poplar and pine. A great portion of the swamp is, however, capable of drainage.

Township 4, South.—About two-thirds of this township is fit for settlement, having a sandy or clay loam soil. The lands in the immediate vicinity of Rainy River are the most desirable. The timber, where not burnt, consists of poplar, balsam, birch, tamarac and some white pine. Of the latter timber there is a very valuable ridge about the centre of the township.

RANGE XXVI.—EAST.

Township 3, South.—Contains a large percentage of good, arable land heavily timbered with birch, poplar, spruce, tamarac, pine and cedar. Land is mostly level. A portion to the north-west is swampy and worthless for any purpose. A considerable quantity of pine is met with, on a ridge extending from the north-east and south-west corner of the township.

Township 4, South.—A large portion of the south-west of this township is occupied by an Indian Reserve. The remaining portion, which has been sub-divided, contains a large percentage of good land, particularly those sections through which Sturgeon River passes. The southern part is timbered with poplar, birch, tamarac and cedar. Most of the timber to the north (including a large quantity of pine) has been destroyed by bush fires.

Township 5, South.—The greater portion of this township is absorbed by the adjoining Indian Reserve. The small remaining part is situated on the north bank of Rainy River. The soil is a good clay loam well adapted for agricultural purposes. The timber has not suffered from fire and consists of poplar, balm of Gilead, spruce, tamarac, birch, balsam and cedar.

Location of
Township.
Keewatin.

RANGE XXVII.—EAST.

Township 5, South.—The soil throughout this township is of good quality, being chiefly sandy loam with clay subsoil, well situated for agricultural purposes. The timber on the high lands consists of poplar, balm of Gilead, birch and balsam with scattered elm and ash, tamarac and spruce with a few cedar in the swamps. The Indian Reserve at Manitou Rapids is in the township.

RANGE XXVIII.—EAST.

Township 5, South.—Rainy River forms the western boundary of this township. Soil is fair and about two-thirds may be said to be fit for settlement. The timber is nearly all burnt, but what still remains consists of poplar, spruce, birch and balsam.

Township 6, South.—About two-thirds of this township is good arable land fit for settlement, the remaining one-third is a spruce swamp capable of being drained and converted into good meadow land. Timber consists of poplar, spruce, balm of Gilead, oak and birch with some ash and elm.

RANGE XXIX.—EAST.

Township 5, South.—Over one-half of this township consists of good arable land, lying in extensive blocks and well adapted for settlement; the remainder consists chiefly of spruce and tamarac swamps, portions of which, however, could at a small cost be converted into good pasture or meadow lands. Timber consists of poplar, birch, spruce and balsam, with here and there a few white pine. The main winter Hudson Bay Co's. trail, from Fort Frances to the Long Sault, runs through this township.

Township 6, South.—Is well adapted for settlement, and the growth of cereals. Soil is good, and timber consist of poplar, birch, balsam elm, oak, ash and basswood, with spruce, tamarac and a few cedar in the swamps. There are three settlers in the township.

RANGE XXX.—EAST.

Township 5, South.—This township is situate about four miles from Fort Frances. About one-half of its area consists

Ranges East of the 1st Principal Meridian.

Location of
Township.

of good land, well adapted for settlement. There are several settlers already located in this township. Soil is either sandy or clay loam. On the banks of Rainy River the land is of the very finest quality. Timber comprises poplar, balsam, birch, spruce and tamarac. In the western portion of the township there is a considerable portion of white pine.

Keewatin.

Township 6, South.—Is within about five milles of Fort Frances. The soil on the river lots is good, as also about one-half the remaining portion of the township. Timber consists of poplar, balsam, birch and spruce, on the arable lands, with spruce and tamarac in the swamps. From its close proximity to the Fort and the nature of the soil this township is very suitable for settlement. There are already a considerable number of settlers.

RANGE XXXI.—EAST.

do

Township 5, South.—Is situate at the head of Rainy River and partly on Rainy Lake. Only a small portion fronting on the River and Lake is fit for settlement, and the greater portion of that is already taken up. This township contains Fort Frances and also the Government and Hudson Bay Company Reserves.

RANGES WEST OF THE 1ST PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, Location of Township.

RANGE 1.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Comprises very rich soil, well drained Provencher. by water-course, and commands a beautiful view of the belt of timber along the Pembina River to the south, as also of that along the Red River to the east.

The only timber that this township contains stands in section 31, and will soon be appropriated for building purposes. Generally the township is rolling prairie adapted for immediate cultivation, there being little or no low land.

Township No. 2.—This township is level prairie; soil, black loam, and is all fit for settlement.

do

do

Township No. 3.—This township is open, level prairie, with a stiff, heavy clay soil.

do

In the south-west portion of the township the soil is a light clay loam, and the land is higher, and has a gentle slope to the south.

In the south-west part, is a fine body of water abounding in wild fowl.

do

Township No. 4.—Is all prairie. The north half being high and dry with clay loam. The south half is somewhat lower and wet in the spring. There are no streams or lakes in the township, and the surface water which accumulates in the spring is completely evaporated by July.

do

Township No. 5.—Is clear open prairie, with a fine clay loam soil. It is well fitted for agricultural purposes.

do

Towards the south it is very level and free from bush, but towards the north it is somewhat rough and rolling. There is no timber of any description in the whole township.

do

Township No. 6.—Is well suited for settlement. The soil is in most places a clay loam. In the vicinity of the Rivière aux Gratias, the banks of which are some eighteen or twenty feet high, it is a stiff, heavy clay.

do

This township is entirely destitute of timber.

Township No. 7.—This township is watered and drained Marguette East. by the east branch of the Rivière aux Gratias, which takes its rise partly in this township and partly in the adjacent one on the west.

do

A large portion of the land is high No. 1 prairie. On the west of the Rivière aux Gratias the township skirts and takes in a part of the Great Hay Marsh, which divides the Rivière aux Iles de Bois from the Rivière aux Gratias.

This township is entirely destitute of timber.

do

Township No. 8.—Twenty sections of this township are sufficiently dry for cultivation, and the balance good hay land.

Location of Township.

The River Sale runs through section 36, and touches the north-east angle of section 35.

This stream has running water in it all through the summer. Its banks are tolerably well wooded.

Marquette East.

Township No. 9.—Is suitable for grazing purposes. That portion contiguous to the River Sale is wooded and watered, and is well adapted for crop raising.

do

Township No. 10.—The land is a little undulating. It is made up of dry land, fit for immediate cultivation, and moist hay land. The whole may be easily drained. The soil is very rich, being an alluvial deposit, overlying a porous clay or marl.

There is no waste land in this township. Water can be easily obtained in many places by digging a few feet. There is no timber.

do

Township No. 11.—This township is all open level prairie, with the land gently sloping to the south and south-east.

The soil is dark clay loam, very deep and rich, and well adapted for farming purposes.

No stones are to be seen, and no timber grows on the part surveyed. The township is very dry, there being scarcely any wet land, and very little hay land. There are no running streams of water, but there is no difficulty in getting water by digging. The water is good and free from any brackish taste.

do

Township No. 12.—This township is nearly all open prairie, gently sloping to the south. There is no timber in it except a few small poplar groves on sections 23, 24, 25 and 36, but the timber is very small.

There are a few hay swamps, the one on and near the northerly limit of the township is large and good.

There are no running streams of water, but water can be had by digging at no great depth.

The soil is very rich, being dark clay loam, and is well adapted for agricultural purposes.

do

Township No. 13.—The south and west parts of this township are prairie. The north is well wooded with poplar. Fire has run through the principal portion of the bush. The land is generally of good quality where the groves of wood occur. It is slightly stony.

The prairie is full of hay marshes, but in places dry ridges are to be found.

On section 1 a ridge of limestone exists about half a mile in circumference; here a lime kiln has been built, which burns a large quantity of first-class lime.

do

Township No. 14.—Consists of groves of poplar and glades of prairie. The prairie and bush are about equally divided. A large portion of the latter has been killed by fire.

The soil is dry and of an average quality; a gravel ridge extends along the northern tier of sections, the soil in which is light and sandy.

At the foot of the ridge the soil is stony. From about one mile south of the ridge to the base line the soil is of good quality.

Good water can be obtained by digging wells.

Township No. 15.—About two-thirds of this township is good land for settlement. Scattered groves of small poplar woods occur fit for fencing and fuel, but none of sufficient size to be of value for building.

In the vicinity of Shoal Lake a few stony ridges are to be met with. The lake mentioned is of slightly brackish water, but not known to be unwholesome.

Township No. 16.—The greater part of this township is suited for settlement. The northern portions are more or less thickly wooded with poplar. The smallness of the trees met with restricts their use for the present, to fencing and fuel.

Stony patches or ridges occur in a few places.

Township No. 17.—Is suitable for settlement, having, with the exception of a few stony ridges, a good soil for cultivation, and is well supplied with wood for fencing and fuel.

The surface is undulating; in some of the low grounds hay marshes occur.

RANGE II.—WEST

Township No. 1.—Is more or less intersected by dry water-courses, of which the head of the Marais River is the principal, its bed in many places containing ponds of water which must prove of great value during the dry season. The water is better adapted for domestic use than that obtained by sinking. A few solitary second-growth trees exist along its banks. The soil is first-class, and the township generally well adapted for immediate cultivation.

The Mennonites are in possession and rapidly pushing forward improvements by way of building dwellings and securing hay for their stock.

Township No. 2.—This township is prairie. Soil good. Surface water to be had in gullies.

Township No. 3.—This township is all prairie. In the north-eastern and north-western portions it is low and flat, with a heavy clay soil which forms excellent hay land. The west part of the township is high, with a rich clay loam, and is well watered. In the east part of the township there is a fine body of water, with good high land surrounding it.

Township No. 4.—This township is wholly prairie. The northern tier of sections is low and flat, the remainder is rolling land with rich clay loam.

There is no running water in the township.

Township No. 5.—Is prairie land, well adapted for agricultural purposes. The land throughout is very level. There being no gullies to drain the surface water it gathers in low places which make good hay land.

Location of Township.

There is no timber in this township for fencing, building, or fuel.

Provencher.

The land is clear of stones.

Township No. 6.—Is a clear open prairie of very good quality, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The soil is a black mould with a clay or loamy clay sub-soil. There is no timber in the township, the nearest bush being some three miles to the westward.

Marquette East.

Township No. 7.—About two-thirds of this township is occupied by the great hay marsh over which the waters of the Rivière aux Iles de Bois must pass in spring to reach and be discharged by the Rivière aux Gras, which may be said to take its rise in this marsh.

do

There are but few spots which are not solid prairie soil, and oxen have been driven with heavy loads in every direction over the marsh without difficulty.

The soil is very rich and produces a fine clean growth of grass from two to five feet in height at full growth.

If a channel were cut for the water from where the Rivière aux Iles de Bois enters the marsh to the Rivière aux Gratias, these lands would become sufficiently dry for all purposes.

In the south-west angle of this township there is one block of about eight square miles of beautiful high rolling prairie with an excellent sandy loam soil.

do

Township No. 8.—The surface of this township is generally very level and a large portion is dry during the summer months. In the spring the greater part of the township is covered with water. Large tracts of the surface have a hard and cracked appearance when dry.

About nine square miles are included in the hay marsh. The rest, with few exceptions, is dry prairie.

do

There is a stream in this township.

Township No. 9.—The soil of this township is very good, consisting of a considerable depth of rich mould, underlaid by a strong clay sub-soil. The land is generally dry. The only marshes of any consequence are in the southern part of the township and they are surrounded by good hay land.

The chief timber is oak, elm and poplar. It is of poor quality, being short and scrubby. The greater part of the wood is on the River Sale, running through the northern part of the township in a south-easterly direction. The water in the stream is fresh and good.

do

Township No. 10.—The soil is excellent, being an alluvial deposit, overlaying a sub-soil of clay, valuable for growing either grass or grain.

A branch of the River Sale flows through one corner of the township, watering twelve quarter-sections. The water is good. There is oak and poplar along the river, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the whole township.

do

Township No. 11.—The soil in this township is well adapted for agriculture, it being for the most part clay loam.

The land gently slopes to the north and north-east. There are a few poplar groves, but these are not of any extent, and the timber is very small.

There are also a few hay swamps yielding good grass. On sections 19 and part of 20 there is a large gravel ridge which will be of great value for road-making, as there are no other gravel ridges near it. The ridge is deep, and the gravel is of good quality. There are no streams, but water can be easily found by digging.

Township No. 12.—The soil in this township is dark clay loam, very rich, and well adapted for agriculture. The surface is very uniform, gently sloping to the south and south-east.

A few hay swamps are to be found, but of no great size. There is an entire absence of timber, and no running water.

Township No. 13.—This is a prairie township; the soil is good, and dotted with hay marshes. There are a few groves of poplar on sections 21, 20 and 19. Section 31 is half-covered with wood.

Township No. 14.—This township is well fitted for settlement. The land is of the best quality, and along the western portion of the township is covered with large poplars suitable for building purposes. A fine ridge crosses the two northern tiers of sections, elevated about twenty feet above the surrounding country to the south, and sloping gradually to the north. Anywhere along the ridge a good supply of water can be obtained a few feet from the surface.

Township No. 15.—On the south side of Shoal Lake is all fit for settlement, being good land, partially wooded with a growth of poplar serviceable for fencing and fuel, and some oak of a size suitable for building. A few good hay marshes are found in this township.

Township No. 16.—Is a broken township on the west shore of Shoal Lake, of about one-third the full area. It is well fitted for settlement, has a rich soil, a supply of wood of small growth, and excellent hay marshes along the lake shore.

Township No. 17.—Adjoins the western shore of Shoal Lake, is adapted for settlement, has a black loam soil, is mixed wood and prairie. There are extensive hay meadows along the borders of the lake.

RANGE III.—WEST.

Township No. 1—Comprises rolling prairie with a luxuriant growth of grass, more particularly in the north-west corner, is also well drained by water-courses. During the dry season water is found only by sinking. The township commands an imposing view of the Pembina Mountains to the west. It is already rapidly filling up with Mennonite settlers. No timber exists.

Location of
Township.

Marquette
East.

do

do

do

do

do

do

do

Township No. 2.—This township is level prairie. Soil, black loam.

Township No. 3.—Is entirely open prairie, all which, with the exception of a small muskeg on the west side is excellent arable land, free from stones. A small creek of good water crosses the township, and there are a few water-runs.

Township No. 4.—Consists of open fertile prairie. The northern part is level, the centre low, and the southern portion good and undulating. In addition to the few water-runs, which were found quite dry, a small creek of good water winds its course through the northern portion of the township. These water-runs, though dry during the summer season, are full of water in the spring and autumn. Water can be obtained by digging from three to four feet.

Township No. 5.—About one-quarter of this township is swamp; good hay ground, but much too low for cultivation. The central and western parts are good level prairie. The soil is black loam.

Township No. 6.—Is good level prairie, with a soil of black loam. There is no running water in this township, and but two small islands of oak timber, one in sections sixteen and twenty-one, and one in the north-east corner of section eighteen. In a gully running along the line between sections twenty and twenty-one, and seventeen and sixteen, are pools of good water which remain throughout the season.

There is a good hay swamp extending across the south of the township, where a number of the settlers from township 6, range 4 west, get their winter's supply

Township No. 7.—About two-thirds of this township is occupied by the great hay marsh lying between and dividing the Rivière aux Iles-de-Bois from the Rivière aux Gratias. It produces excellent hay about its margin, but the central parts, and particularly the west side of the township, are overgrown with black rushes.

The remaining part of this township is excellent, high prairie, especially that block extending the whole length of the southern boundary, of about ten square miles.

Except a few isolated clumps of willows, there is no timber in the township.

Township No. 8.—Only a small portion of this township is covered by the great hay marsh. Of the remaining thirty-two sections about twenty-nine are high, slightly undulating prairie, and the remainder excellent hay land.

There can be no better land than the dry portion of this township, and the hay land, with the exception of some places in the great hay marsh, is good, solid prairie soil.

There is neither wood nor water in this township.

Township No. 9.—This township consists of level open prairies, with here and there a few small marshes and some patches of scattering willows and small poplars. The soil is generally black loam.

Township No. 10.—This township consists partly of low rich bottom prairie, with heavy hay grass, and partly of dry level prairie. Location of Township.
Marquette East.

The township is traversed near the north boundary by a dry channel from three to four chains in width, having clay banks rising from six to eight feet above the bed. The bed (which consists of about eighteen inches of black mud) is grown up with tall grass. Clean, fine sand underlies the mud, good clear water being found in this sand at about a depth of three feet. This dry channel is timbered on both banks with oak and poplar, the latter timber, however, prevails.

Township No. 11.—This township is better adapted for grazing than for agricultural purposes, water and shelter for stock being both convenient. do

The upper portion of it is traversed by the River Sale and a creek running parallel with it. The land between these is covered with thick underbrush and some oak and elm, although the greater portion of the latter has been already cut. South of these streams the country is much intersected by wet sloughs and hay swamps, with occasional poplar islands.

Township No. 12.—This is a small fractional township of dry prairie. do

Township No. 13.—About three-fourths of this township is good arable prairie, well adapted for settlement. It is near the leading line of road along the north bank of the River Assiniboine, and close to it are the extensive meadows of Long Lake.

Plenty of good fencing and building timber may be found along the ridges which cross the northern part of the township. North of these ridges the land becomes gravelly and stony, and is fit only for grazing purposes.

Township No. 14.—Is of inferior soil throughout, but more especially along the east and south limits, where there is a heavy gravel ridge like the beach of an ancient lake. For some distance north of this ridge the land is low and swampy in addition to being gravelly and stony. do

There are plenty of good fencing poles throughout the township, and some good building timber along the east side.

Township No. 15.—The land is chiefly rich loam, broken only by a few swamps. About one-tenth part is open prairie. The remainder is covered partly by good green timber and partly by young bushes of poplar and willow. The best timber (some of which may be used for erecting buildings) stands in the northern part of the township. The southern part is thickly wooded with small poplar. do

Township No. 16.—Is all good farming land, undulating prairie, with scattered groves of poplar of moderate size. do

Adjoins the western shore of Shoal Lake.

Township No. 17.—Is well suited for settlement; has an undulating surface, good soil, and a fair supply of timber. do

Location of Township.

for fuel, fencing and such buildings as would require pieces of no great size.

Has no streams but water can be obtained by digging.

RANGES IV.—WEST.

Marquette East.

Township No. 1.—Assumes more of a low character, well supplied with water in some places by small lakes or ponds and others by pools in dry water courses. The land is more adapted for stock raising, owing to the abundance of hay land and water.

The principal settlement, which is Mennonite, and designated "Bloomfield," stands on sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 21 and 22.

In the south-western portion we come across the first timber, along the western boundary.

Township No. 2.—This township is level prairie; soil, black loam. Two small islands of oak and black ash woods lie near the centre.

Township No. 3.—Is almost entirely open prairie, well adapted for hay and grazing purposes. A belt of splendid heavy timber, consisting of elm, oak and poplar, lies in the north-western portion. Two creeks of excellent water traverse the wooded portion.

~~There are a number of water-runs in other parts. By digging to the depth of three or four feet, abundance of water can be obtained.~~

Township No. 4.—Is altogether open prairie, one of the finest townships in the Province. The surface is alternately level and undulating, and the soil a rich loam with clay sub-soil. There are a great number of water-runs, which are dry during the summer, but a good supply of water can be obtained by digging to the depth of three or four feet.

Township No. 5.—Is good land, with the exception of some 1,500 acres in the north-easterly portion of the township, which is swampy.

Through the centre runs a lasting stream of good water, along the bank of which there is some fine timber, such as oak, ash, maple and elm.

Township No. 6.—Every lot in this township is fit for settlement. The soil is a very deep black mould, overlying white clay. The Boyne River flows across the north-westerly part of the township; the banks are about twelve feet high and the current about three miles per hour. A belt of good oak timber, intermixed with elm, poplar and basswood, averaging twelve inches diameter, extends along either bank of the river, having a width of from 10 to 20 chains. Another belt of oak timber, of the same quality and width, extends in a south-easterly direction from section 28 to section 12. All the sections containing wood, as well as some of the adjacent prairie lots, have been taken up and more or less improve-

ments made thereon. Very fine crops of wheat, barley and oats were raised here during the past season.

Township No. 7.—About twenty-six square miles of this township are beautiful undulating prairie, with sandy loam soil. Wood is within a short distance of every part of the township.

Along the eastern margin is the Great Marsh, covering about seven sections. The marsh is here very wet and boggy, and overgrown with rushes. In summer cattle roam at liberty over the greater part of it, but it is not safe for loaded carts, especially near the mouth of the Rivière aux Iles des Bois.

Township No. 8.—The surface of this township is generally level or slightly rolling. The soil is sandy loam, which allows the surface water to disappear early in the spring. Nearly all the township is suitable for cultivation, and sufficient wood for fuel and fencing is everywhere convenient.

Township No. 9.—This township consists partly of prairie land and partly of poplar bush. A large portion of the prairie land is of a low marshy character, covered with coarse rank grass, and having in places scattering willows and small poplar and oak groves. The poplar timber (which is found at the south-west corner of the township) is very small, and has been much destroyed by fire. The high land consists of a black loam.

Township No. 10.—A large portion of this township consists of low bottom prairie with tall rich grass and low wet marshes. The high prairie is generally of a fair quality, and has in places scattering willows and small poplars.

The township is traversed by a dry channel (near the north boundary) from three to four chains in width, having banks from six to eight feet high. The bed of this channel consists of black mud about eighteen inches deep, and is grown up with tall grass. Clean fine sand underlies the mud, in which good clear water can be obtained. This dry channel is timbered on both banks with oak, poplar and elm; the timber, however, has been destroyed in some places by fire.

Township No. 11.—This ranks as a second-rate township. The northern half is covered with poplar, willows and underbrush; on the third mile south there is a heavy belt of poplar and oak. South of this country is more open, and on the Third Correction Line a large wet marsh exists, covered with long thick reeds.

Some good timber is still standing on the northern half; it is being rapidly destroyed year after year by fire.

Township No. 12. (South-Half.)—This township is covered with thick poplar and underbrush, some heavy oak and elm occurring on the banks of the River Sale and Mill Creek. A few hay meadows of no great extent are interspersed.

The timber, particularly on the northern portion of the township, has been much thinned for fencing although a great deal is still standing which is fit for rails.

Location of
Township.

Marquette
East.

do

do

do

do

The land in this half of the township is of second-rate quality.

Township No. 13.—A very attractive township for settlement; the soil is excellent in quality, being a rich clay loam. Along the ridge in the northern part of the township is plenty of timber for fencing, fuel and building purposes. Long Lake affords an abundant supply of good water and the meadow lands in the vicinity are extensive and good.

Township No. 14.—Is better adapted for grazing and stock-raising than for farming. The south and east portions are stony and gravelly; the north and west are free from stones and have a slightly deeper soil; while here and there are many fine prairie glades.

The timber is mostly small poplar, and fit only for fencing purposes.

Township No. 15.—Is bounded on the north-west by Lake St. Francis, an arm of Lake Manitoba. A large marsh lies in the westerly part of the township. The easterly part is generally level prairie, with some excellent building timber of poplar and oak. Two roads, one to White Horse Plains and the other to Poplar Point, traverse this township.

Township No. 16.—Lies to the east of Lake Manitoba and contains the French Half-Breed Settlement, known as the Indian Mission. The easterly part is wooded with poplar, oak and willow, some of which are good for building purposes. The north-easterly part of the township is marshy.

Township No. 17.—The southerly part as well as the easterly boundary is wooded. The remainder of the township is prairie, broken by swamps and hay grounds. The soil is a rich loam, but stony.

RANGE V.—WEST.

do

Township No. 1.—We begin to enter scrub and timber in section 1, along the International Boundary, and also to ascend the Pembina Mountains, which encroach upon the south-west corner of the township, extending from section 33 on the north to section 2 on the south. As we leave the prairie and approach the base of the mountains the land gradually becomes lighter and boulders abound.

The ascent for about one and a-half miles is gradual by different terraces of table-land, until finally the steep ascent of 100 to 150 feet brings us to the first grand elevation, which still further ascends to section 5 on the International Boundary, from which point to the westward it gradually assumes the character of a table-land, which is covered with dense scrub and poplar, and more to the north, oak groves. This township in many places presents beautiful locations for settlement, well supplied with water and fuel, although in some places difficult of access.

do

Township No. 2.—This township is chiefly prairie; soil, black loam. A belt of very fine oak, say thirty chains in

width, runs through the southerly tier of sections, in which are laid off twenty-six wood lots.

Township No. 3.—A belt of timber passes through this township. With this exception it is all prairie land.

Township No. 4.—Is prairie. There is no timber, but timber for settlement purposes could be brought from the slopes of the Pembina Mountains, which traverse the western townships of the block, in which this township is situated.

Township No. 5.—The surface of this township is level. There are a few small patches of hay land and a few dry gullies. The soil is a very rich black loam. Tobacco Creek passes through the northern part of the township, running from west to east. The water is fresh.

The scattered trees and clumps along Tobacco Creek form the only timber to be found.

Township No. 6.—The surface of this township is generally level, with a slight inclination towards the Boyne River for about a mile and a-half on either side of the river.

The soil is a black loam.

The township is well watered by the River Boyne passing through the centre, running from west to east.

The water is good and fresh.

The township is well wooded by a belt of mixed oak, elm and basswood, stretching through it on each side of the Boyne, with a width of from five to twenty chains.

Township No. 7.—The soil in this township is generally too sandy for good agricultural land.

The timber consists mainly of poplar, the best of which has, in most cases, been killed by fire. In places, however, some good oak and poplar wood are to be found.

Township No. 8.—The timber in this township is chiefly poplar, willow and scattered. The greater part of this timber is fit for building, fencing, &c., a considerable quantity has been destroyed by fire.

Water is found in several places, but with the exception of that supplied by Elm Creek, it is generally very bad.

The soil is light and sandy.

There are some very good hay marshes.

Township No. 9.—One-half of this township is suitable for farming purposes, that is all the prairie (marshes excepted), and that portion of the woodland, for a depth of about a mile, which borders on the prairie. The soil here varies from clay to sand, and is generally of a slightly inferior quality. The other parts of the township, comprising the whole of the westerly and south-westerly sections, are of no value, having for the most part a very light sandy soil.

Poplar timber covers about two-thirds of the township; of this only that part which lies near the prairie is of any value; the remainder is very thick, scrubby poplar, mostly dead, and only about ten feet high.

The land is slightly rolling, with a gradual descent towards

36
Ranges West of the 1st Principal Meridian.

Location of Township. the north and north-east. Good water can be found in any of the marshes by digging from one to three feet.

Marquette West. *Township No. 10.*—With the exception of the hay marshes, this township is composed of good agricultural land, especially in the northerly sections, where the soil is of a very superior quality.

The hay marshes are two wet for cultivation, but they are valuable for hay, of which they produce a large quantity each year. The timber is chiefly poplar, of good quality and in quantities only sufficient for the use of settlers.

The greater part of the township is almost level prairie. The soil is a black loamy clay, full of vegetable and mineral deposits.

Running water is not plentiful within the township, but where it can be found it is of good quality.

do. *Township No. 11.*—Is well adapted for settlement. The soil throughout being of the best quality; also the timber supply along the banks of the two rivers which traverse the township. The water of these rivers is not of the best quality, but excellent water can be obtained by digging to the depth of six feet.

do *Township No. 12. (Fractional.)*—Fractional township number twelve is excellent for agricultural purposes.

do *Township No. 13.*—The southern portion of this township is excellent farming land, but towards the north it becomes stony and gravelly. The timber along Stony Ridge is small poplar and oak, affording abundance of good fencing material. The stones are of the boulder character; these will prove useful for building purposes.

The north-west quarter of the township is very good for agricultural purposes.

do *Township No. 14.*—Is only suited for grazing and stock raising. The surface is very stony, and the water for the most part alkaline. There are extensive meadows along the margins of the great marsh.

do *Township No. 15.*—Is a small fractional township lying to the south-east of Lake Manitoba. On the shores of the lake the land is wet and marshy. The dry lands are good prairie, bordered by hay lands.

Keewatin. *Township No. 18.*—This is also a fractional township east of Lake Manitoba, the greater part of which is an extensive marsh with lagoons and lakes. The rest of the township is good dry land, well adapted for settlement; a mellow, rich soil with few stones. The easterly tiers of sections are wooded with oak and poplar.

Township No. 19.—Is on the easterly shore of Lake Manitoba. There is an extensive marsh on the shore of the lake. The easterly half is of splendid soil and is very well wooded with oak and poplar, with extensive prairies. There are several small lakes affording a good supply of water.

do *Township No. 20.*—The northern part is mostly wooded, part of which has been destroyed by fire. The southern part

comprises hay swamps and small bogs and ponds, all connected with Swan Creek.

Location of Township.

RANGE VI.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Is altogether comprised of the mountain range, and for the most part intersected with deep ravines from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in depth, occasioned by the various small streams which take their rise from the low lands and marshes met with on the top of the mountains. It is along these streams and ravines that the greater part of the timber stands. It is composed of poplar, with some elm in the central and southern portions of the township. The timber on the northern tier of sections is for the most part oak of fair dimensions. The south-west portion of the township is intersected by the Pembina River and valley, the latter being of an average width of about one mile and three-quarters, although frequently the section lines cross the valley for a distance of two to three and a-quarter miles. The different terraces which comprise the formation of the ravine are more or less covered with poplar and scrub, more particularly on the east side, and the elevation from the bed of the river to the height of land must be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet.

The formation is generally a bluish shale (slate), and unstable when exposed.

The Pembina River is about one chain wide, strong current, and an average depth of one foot and a-half where the course is rapid, but where the course is not so strong the depth is greater. The bed of the river is stony; the banks on each side indicate a general overflow during the early part of the summer. Willows abound along its banks, and farther away from the river dense scrub and alders.

Owing to the prevalence of fallen timber and the abundance of grass, the mountains are visited with many destructive fires.

Township No. 2.—One half of this township is prairie. Soil, black sandy loam. The remainder is covered with good oak timber, averaging eight inches in size. Six wood lots have been laid off in section 15.

There is good water in a gully which runs across this township.

Township No. 3.—Prairie and woodland. The greater portion of the township is rather stony.

Township No. 4.—Prairie and woodland. The eastern part of this township is well adapted for settlement. An abundance of oak is to be found on the slopes of the Pembina Mountains.

Township No. 5.—The surface of this township is level. In the south-west part, at the foot of the Pembina Mountains, it is low and wet. The soil is a dark loam.

The township is well watered by Tobacco Creek, which

Marquette
East.

do

do

do

do

Location of
Township.

flows through it from west to east. The south-western part is well wooded with basswood, oak and elm.

Marquette
East.

Township No. 6.—The surface of this township is level, or slightly inclined towards the Rivière aux Iles de Bois. The soil in the eastern part is a dark loam, in the western it is of a sandy nature. The Rivière aux Iles de Bois passes through this township, flowing from west to east.

A belt of timber consisting of oak, elm, and basswood, extends along the river on each side, varying from five to ten chains in width. There are also some poplars in the northern and western parts, but the growth is small.

There is a large amount of willow brush in the western part.

Marquette
West.

Township No. 7.—Is timbered with a dense growth of willows, with a sufficient quantity of poplar and oak for settlement purposes. The water is good, and there is an abundance of hay. The soil is of a black sandy nature and very fertile.

do

Township No. 8.—Is well adapted for settlement, being well watered, with abundance of timber and hay. The soil is light but fertile. The timber is chiefly poplar and oak, of sufficient size for building and fencing.

do

Township No. 9.—Is not good either for agricultural or lumbering purposes. The soil being of a very boggy nature, with the exception of the sand hills, and is liable to heavy floods in the spring.

do

Township No. 10.—Is composed of ridges of light sandy soil, alternating with low lands, which are flooded in the spring.

do

The hills are covered with small poplar, light brush and scrubby oak. The low lands are well timbered with oak, black ash and basswood, and are well watered.

do

Township No. 11.—This is a fractional township bounded by the parishes of Portage la Prairie and High Bluff. It is well adapted for settlement, being exceedingly good soil, but the two westerly tiers of sections require draining. The timber is large poplar, oak and elm. It is watered by a large creek.

do

Township No. 12.—This township is almost entirely an open prairie. The soil is most excellent; the surface gently undulates, and owing to the proximity of large blocks of heavy bush along the Assiniboine, it is a desirable location to settle on.

do

Township No. 13.—This may be justly considered a most desirable locality for settlement.

There are numerous wooded groves towards the north part of the township, and the soil is everywhere most excellent for farming purposes.

Abundance of good water can be had at a depth of from six to eight feet in the low grounds, and from twelve to twenty feet in high grounds.

Township No. 19.—Is a small fractional township to the east of Lake Manitoba, containing about three thousand acres and is all occupied. Location of Township.
Keewatin.

Township No. 20.—This township is also to the east of Lake Manitoba; it is wooded with poplars, oak, elm and ash fit for building timber. The surface is level and the soil is a good black loam. do

RANGE VII.—WEST,

Township No. 1.—The northern portion of this township is much broken by the Pembina River and Valley, the latter having an average width of from 2 to 3 miles and being intersected by numerous small ravines, is so uneven as to be rendered almost totally unfit for settlement. The southern portion of the township is the best but the soil is light. Sufficient timber exists for fuel though difficult of access, while the running water is good. Marquette East.

Township No. 2.—About three-fourths of this township are undulating prairie. Soil, black loam. do

On the remainder there is poplar wood of average size—say eight inches. Sixty (60) timber lots have been laid off in the southern part. Pembina River runs through sections 4 and 5. The south-west corner is much broken by steep hills and deep gullies.

Township No. 3.—Consists partly of prairie, and partly of timbered lands. The south-east portion is for the most part prairie, the rest is covered with poplar and bush, mixed in some places with oak. Sections 34, 35 and 36 are intersected by a spur of the Pembina Mountains. They are unfit for settlement as the surface is broken by deep ravines, with banks 100 feet high. At the bottoms of the ravines there are creeks containing excellent water, all running in a south-easterly direction. do

The north-westerly part of the township contains good land, well timbered with poplar and oak, but the prairie portion in the south-east of the township is of inferior quality.

There are many marshes where wild hay and water can be procured.

Township No. 4.—Is heavily timbered with oak and poplar. There are also some elm, ash, maple, and white birch. There is not one section of prairie land in the township, but there are some clearings made by recent fires.

The Pembina Mountains intersect it almost diagonally, and the surface is so much broken by ravines as to render one-third of the area unfit for settlement.

The rest of the township is well suited for farming. There are numerous creeks of good water running down the sides of these mountains. No fixed rocks are visible, but boulders may be met with occasionally.

Township No. 5.—The soil and timber are generally of an inferior quality and the surface is very much broken. It is do

Location of
Township.

traversed by several branches of Tobacco Creek, the water of which is of an excellent quality.

Marquette
East.

Township No. 6.—About sixty per cent of this township is fit for agricultural purposes. The Pembina Mountains traverse the southern and western portions, and the River aux Iles de Bois and its tributaries flow through the northerly part of the township, affording a supply of good water. The soil is however rather sandy. The timber, which is mostly poplar and oak, is not of heavy growth, except on the banks of the streams

Marquette
West.

Township No. 7.—The soil is of second quality being sandy, but improves somewhat in the southerly tier of sections especially along the north branch of the Rivière aux Iles de Bois, a stream about three feet in depth and thirty feet wide, which flows in a south-easterly direction across the sections 6, 5 and 4. There are many marshes and several patches of prairie. The timber is poplar, with willows and brush. The poplar is generally so small as to be fit only for fencing and fuel.

do

Township No. 8.—The soil throughout this township is a sandy clay, and, except in a portion of the south-west quarter, it is of second class, and in some places it is scarcely that. In the north-west quarter the soil is sandy loam, partly first-class. In this quarter the best timber is to be found, being principally poplar, in some places mixed with oak, suitable for building timber and saw-logs, while over a portion of the west half and in many portions of the eastern half there are extensive tracts of timber suitable for fuel and fencing. The surface of nearly the whole township is level.

do

Townships Nos. 9 and 10.—Are low and marshy. The soil being of a sandy and worthless nature and the timber small and only fit for fuel and fencing. These townships are quite unfit for settlement.

do

Township No. 11.—Is a very small fractional township containing about one section of dry land. The remainder is marshy with reeds and rushes.

do

Township No. 12.—Is all excellent rolling prairie. The soil is a fine rich black loam, with a slight mixture of sand. The sub-soil is clay.

This township, though well suited for farming, is without timber of any value, there being only a few clumps of poplar, willow and small oak.

do

Township No. 13.—Is all land of a kind suited for settlement; has a rich soil and undulating surface.

do

There is hardly any wood in the township.

Township No. 14.—This township borders on Lake Manitoba. It consists of a very fine prairie land, well watered by several streams which discharge into the lake.

There is very little timber in this township.

RANGE VIII.—WEST

Location of
Township.

Township No. 1.—The soil is inclined to be light. The Pembina River and Valley intersects the township from west to east. The portion best adapted for settlement comprises the northerly tier of sections from 31 to 36, together with sections 1 to 10 inclusive, being the most southern portion of the township. The valley of the river is for the most part well timbered, principally with poplar, some of which may be available for building.

Marquette
East.

Township No. 2.—The western side of this township is rough prairie, the eastern side contains oak timber and willow bush. Soil, second rate. Nearly one-half the township is covered with brush. There is no water except a small spring creek in the south-east corner.

do

Township No. 3.—Consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land. The surface is undulating, and the soil is what is usually denominated "drift." There are some groves and ridges of oak, but the prevailing timber is poplar.

do

There is an abundant supply of water at all seasons.

Township No. 4.—This township is situated to the west of the Pembina Mountains. It has a good soil and is well suited for settlement

do

There is a sufficient supply of water, but that on the surface is neither pure nor good.

The northern part of the township is heavily timbered with oak and poplar. Fire has destroyed a great deal of this timber. The south-west part is nearly all open prairie.

There are a number of marshes which afford a supply of hay sufficient for the wants of the early settler.

There appears to be no fixed rocks and but few boulders throughout the whole township.

do

Township No. 5.—The land is rolling and hilly, and for the most part thickly timbered; on the eastern side, the timber is of excellent quality. Through the centre there is a belt about one mile wide lying north and south, covered with dense scrub, dry hazel and willow; with bluffs of poplar. The soil is good in the southern portion; but to the north it is of inferior quality; it is, however, well supplied with water which is very good and fresh.

do

Township No. 6.—The soil is of very inferior quality, and its surface so broken by ravines that it could not be cultivated. A branch of the Rivière aux Iles de Bois, crosses the township, and there are several smaller streams, the water of all of which is excellent and never-failing. The timber consists of poplar, oak, elm, white birch, ash and basswood. On the south-east quarter of section fourteen I found a small quantity of fossil limestone.

do

Township No. 7.—Is nearly equally divided by north branch of the Rivière aux Iles de Bois, which is from two to three feet deep and about twenty-five feet wide, and

Marquette
West.

Ranges West of the 1st Principal Meridian.

Location of
Townships.

flows with a good current in a general south-easterly direction.

The soil of the northerly portion is sandy, that of the southerly sandy loam of second quality, and on the slope of Pembina, rough and hilly. The greater part is well wooded with poplar, with some oak, birch and basswood on the mountain.

Marquette
West.

Township No. 8.—The easterly part is timbered with poplar of good size suitable for rails and firewood; the westerly part is covered with a thick growth of willows, the greater part is wet. The soil is a black clay loam, which with proper draining will become very productive.

do

Township No. 9.—The River Assiniboine traverses this township; it is from three to four feet in depth. The soil is sandy and in places pure red sand, altogether unfit for cultivation. The timber along the margin of the river is good, consisting of fine oak, poplar, white birch and cotton wood.

do

Township No. 10.—The soil and timber are the same as in the foregoing township.

do

Township No. 11.—The north-east and north-west portions are in general well adapted for farming. The soil is of a dark loamy nature, and well timbered with poplar and oak sufficiently large for building purposes. The north-east portion is open prairie occupied by settlers. The south-east and south-west portions are timbered with small poplar, thick willows and heavy windfalls. The soil being light and sandy. Rat Creek traverses the north-westerly part of the township.

do

Township No. 12.—Well adapted for farming. The land slopes gradually towards the south, and several sloughs intersect it, draining the surface water into "Rat Creek," which runs from the south-west to the north-east part of the township. Excepting in the south-west part, the soil is a rich loam under which at various depths, lies a hard blue clay. The eastern part of the township is bare of all bush, except on the south on Rat Creek, where a few willows are to be found. The western portion is studded with groves of poplar and willows.

Township No. 13.—Is composed of prairie. There is only one grove of small oak woods. This lies between sections thirty-five and thirty-six.

The land on the east of Rat Creek is dry rolling prairie of excellent quality; that on the west is low and marshy, with the exception of a small strip of dry prairie about ten chains wide, lying along the "White Mud Road."

do

Township No. 14.—Borders on Lake Manitoba, and is composed of beautiful prairie land with very little timber. There is a considerable tract of marshy or low land on the borders of Lake Manitoba, and several sloughs or creeks running into the lake from the south.

do

Township No. 16 and 17.—Are small fractional townships

on the west shore of Lake Manitoba, chiefly timbered with poplar. The soil is good.

Location of
Township.

RANGE IX.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—This township presents considerable attractions to the settler. The southern and western portions of the township are mostly open prairie with here and there stretches of hay land. The Pembina River and valley passing through in a south easterly direction is generally well timbered with poplar and in many places oak. The soil is of fair quality and the township easy of access by means of the Mission Trail, which passes through the north-west portion.

Marquette
West.

Township No. 2.—The western side of this township is level prairie. Soil, black loam.

do

Pembina River runs through the eastern side of the township, and averages one chain in width. The valley of the river on an average is one and a-half miles wide.

The alluvial deposits, common in such places, have been carried off by the floods in this section of the country, leaving in many places only a subsoil of clay mixed with shale. Good oak and poplar timber is found in places.

do

Township No. 3.—Is in part timbered and part prairie, the prevailing timber being poplar and oak. The surface in many places is broken. It is well watered and easy of access at all seasons of the year. There are a few boulders scattered over the surface, but no fixed rock. About one-half is well suited for settlement. The Pembina River flows through the southwesterly part of the township.

do

Township No. 4.—Is composed partly of timber land and partly undulating prairie, covered in many places with willows and brush. The prevailing timber is oak and poplar sufficiently large to supply building timber and fuel. There are several muskegs in the northerly portion which will afford a supply of hay. It is well watered by creeks flowing westerly to the Pembina River. A good road passes diagonally across the township, it is easy of access at all seasons of the year. The soil is a rich, dark alluvial deposit.

do

Township No. 5.—The surface is rolling. One quarter of the township is covered with poplar, Balm of Gilead, and oak, and about one-third of the remainder is sparsely covered with poplar, burned timber, windfalls, &c.

do

The quality of the land is excellent. The soil, a very black loam, has an average depth of two feet.

Good fresh water can be easily obtained in almost every part of the township by digging in the depth of four feet in the low ground. In the vicinity of the lakes never failing springs of cold fresh water are to be found. At least thirty of the thirty-six sections will make most excellent farms.

do

Township No. 6.—The surface is rolling and hilly, and covered with small groves of poplar, willow and scrub.

do

*Location of
Township.*

*Marquette
West.*

There are several small lakes and creeks in it. The soil is generally of second-class quality.

Township No. 7.--Is heavily wooded with poplar, oak, ash, birch and elm, and is well watered by brooks, taking their rise in springs. The surface is very rugged and hilly, but the soil excellent.

do *Township No. 8.*--Is well adapted for agricultural purposes as the soil is excellent and the water good. The surface is level and covered with hazel, briar and other scrub where not heavily timbered with poplar and oak. There are good hay lands along the River aux Iles des Bois.

do *Township No. 9.*--Is rolling land, timbered with small poplar, grey willow and thick underwood. The River Assiniboine traverses the centre of the township. The soil is of inferior quality, a sandy loam with clay subsoil.

do *Township No. 10.*--Is level, covered a few years ago with a fine growth of medium poplar, but now is a dense windfall, grown up with all kinds of brush. The soil is a rich, sandy loam.

do *Township No. 11.*--The soil of this township being chiefly black clay loam, is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The surface is undulating, having a few small swamps, which, if drained, would produce good hay; it also contains several small streams. The remainder is covered with bush of small size, chiefly poplar and birch.

do *Township No. 12.*--The greater part of this township is open, and a good deal prairie. In the southerly part of it there are a few poplar groves, but the timber is small in size, scarcely any of it being fit for building purposes. A good deal of it could be used for fencing. In the west there are many willows and thick bush. In this township there are a few good hay swamps.

The soil, with the exception of that in a few sections, is very good, being chiefly black clay loam, and is well fitted for agriculture.

Water can be easily obtained, except in the north-easterly part of the township, where it is necessary to dig for it.

do *Township No. 13.*--The White Mud River runs through the northern quarter of the township, and is bordered on its banks at the south side, with oak chiefly, and on its northern side with oak and poplar forest, interspersed with willow.

The soil of the north side of the White Mud River is of a light loamy character, most of it is covered with timber or brush. The south side, excepting about half a mile back, is wet, and without drainage can only be used in a very dry season.

do *Township No. 14.*--This township is well suited for agricultural purposes.

The timber is chiefly small poplar, through which frequent fires have passed. It is in general valuable only for roofing.

houses and firewood ; but towards the north there is some fit for lumber. Location of Township.

Township No. 15.—Lies on the western shore of Lake Manitoba. A deep marsh with reeds and rushes borders the lake. The remainder of the township is timbered with poplar and willows. The soil appears to be mixed with shale and gravel. Along the Big Grass Marsh there is a large quantity of good hay lands. Marquette West.

Township No. 16.—The soil, although shallow, is of very good quality, especially on the lake shore where there is some excellent hay land. Along the southern and part of the western outlines first class poplar is to be found in good quantity. The greater part of the rest of the township is covered with dead poplar, interwoven with willow brush, together with occasional bluffs of green poplar. In the west there are numerous very bad muskegs. do

Township No. 17.—Is similar to the preceding township in soil and timber. do

Township No. 18.—Lies on the western shore of Lake Manitoba. The soil and timber are the same as in the two preceding townships. N.W.Territory.

Township No. 19 and 20 are fractional townships on the westerly shore of Lake Manitoba. The soil and timber are similar to the foregoing townships. do

RANGE X.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—The soil of this township is very good, and the character of the country rolling prairie. There is no timber whatever in the township. Good water is to be had in all the ponds and marshes. Would be well adapted for settlement but for the absence of timber. Marquette West.

Township No. 2.—This township is slightly undulating prairie. Soil, black loam ; excellent farming land. There are several good hay swamps in this township, but with the exceptions of the swamps, there is no water. do

Township No. 3.—Is almost entirely open prairie, the surface undulating ; and there are some muskegs. The Pembina River flows through the north-easterly part. There is some timber on its banks, but the southern and western portions of the township are entirely destitute of timber. The International Boundary Survey road passes about two miles to the south, and affords easy access to the lands. do

Township No. 4—The surface is very uneven, broken by numerous ravines. The Pembina River traverses it. The valley is about one mile and a quarter wide. The river is from forty links to three chains in width ; the depth varying from two to ten feet, and the banks are very steep. The surface for the greater part of the township is covered with timber and brush ; there are very few sections of open prairie. do

Location of
Township.
Marquette
West.

Township No. 5.—With the exception of sections 6, 7 and 18, the land in which is rough and broken, this township is excellent for farming purposes.

A belt of poplar timber of good quality runs along the south, east and north boundaries of this township. The central and western portions are chiefly covered with dense oak and willow scrub. In the north-east corner there is a small brook of good fresh water with several fine cold springs in its banks. and in the south-west a deep ravine with a creek which has its head about four miles from the Pembina River. In sections 2 and 29 there are two small lakes, the water in which is salt and stagnant.

Water can be obtained at any place in the township at a depth of from eight to twenty feet.

do *Township No. 6.*—The north-west portion of this township is quite hilly, too much so for cultivation, excepting very small portions, adjacent to muskegs, which are very numerous. The remaining portion of the township is well adapted to farming. The land is rolling and the soil excellent. There is excellent water, and a fair quantity of wood. This is almost entirely poplar.

There are a great number of hay flats growing an excellent quality of hay. Nearly every section has one or more of these

do *Township No. 7.*—Although hilly is well adapted for settlement. The Rivière aux Isles des Bois flows through the northern half. Its valley is well adapted for grazing. The water in the lakes is of a good quality. The timber is chiefly hazel and small oak.

do *Township No. 8.*—The surface is rolling with deep ravines along the water courses. The soil is excellent, and there is plenty of good water. The timber (poplar) is scarce, and part of has been killed by fire.

do *Township No. 9.*—Consists of rolling land timbered with small grey willow and underwood, with numerous small muskegs and much windfall. The timber is small, and altogether the township presents few attractions to the settler either for agricultural or grazing purposes. The soil is a light sandy loam with clay subsoil. The River Assiniboine traverses the township.

do *Township No. 10.*—The soil is sandy loam with clay subsoil, which may be rated as third class. The north-east portion is covered with small poplar and thick underwood of hazel and other bushes. The south-west portion is prairie with a growth of brushwood.

do *Township No. 11.*—Is on the whole well adapted for settlement. The land is of only second-class quality, but the facilities of wood and water counterbalance in a great measure this drawback. The main trail of the Saskatchewan runs through it. The surface is generally level with small ridges. In the south-west quarter the wood is especially abundant, and in some places of large growth. The water

is good but hard, and is procurable in nearly every spot by sinking a moderate depth. There are no ledges of rock, but granite boulders may be seen here and there.

Location of
Township.
Marquette
West.
do.

Township No. 12.—The soil and timber are the same as in the foregoing township.

do

Township No. 13.—The north half is a large floating bog. The south half, although wet in the spring, is dry in the summer. The timber is mostly poplar with a few oaks and elms. The water in Squirrel Creek, which flows through the south-westerly part, is very good, and the land on its banks is fertile.

do

Township No. 14.—This township offers great inducement to the settler. Its soil is in most places a very rich and deep black mould, resting on a marl subsoil.

do

There is plenty of timber for fencing and fuel. For building purposes, good poplar and oak timber may be obtained along the banks of the White Mud River.

do

Township No. 15.—The western part is broken by the Big Grass Marsh. The remainder is land of second-class quality, near the marsh being alternate ridges of gravel and long narrow muskegs. To the eastward it is better, but, however, not first-class for farming purposes. Near the north-east corner there is some fine poplar timber.

do

Township No. 16.—The surface, soil and timber are the same as in the foregoing township

do

Township No. 17.—Like the other townships in the vicinity, is composed of bluffs of green poplar and small patches of hay land and of poplar woods which were burnt over some few years ago. To the west is the Big Grass Marsh, along the edge of which is a large quantity of excellent hay land. The soil, though perhaps not superior arable land, would be well adapted for pasturage

4+

do

Township No. 18.—Is covered with a dense marsh, broken in places by large muskegs. The soil is shallow. There is a good quantity of poplar timber.

N.W-Terri-
tory.

do

Township No. 19.—Is thickly wooded chiefly with poplar and some spruce and willows with thick underbrush. The land lies low and wet in places with frequent marshes. The timber would be useful for fuel and fencing. The township is not adapted for agricultural purposes.

Township No. 20.—This township lies to the west of Lake Manitoba, and for two or three miles inland the timber is excellent; further to the west it consists more of good green bluffs, and the land (which having been burnt over a few years ago), is now covered with dry poplar, brush and windfall. The soil is of a fair quality.

do

RANGE XI.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Is of a similar character to the previously mentioned township, viz., Township 1 in Range 10 west.

Marquette
West.

do

Township No. 2.—This township consists of rolling prairie;

Location of
Township.

Marquette
West.

excellent land. Soil, black loam. Water, none, except that on the surface.

Township No. 3.—This township is well suited for settlement. It is nearly all rolling prairie, and the soil is in most places very fine. It grows in nearly every section good grass and hay. In most of the sloughs good water may be had by digging.

Settlers can be supplied with wood from the two adjacent townships in the same block.

do

Township No. 4.—Is principally woodland. There is a belt of poplar and oak timber along the base line, about four miles long and from one to three miles wide. Portions of this have been destroyed by fire. The oak is of poor quality.

The surface of the ground is broken in some places, and in others undulating. The soil is good.

do

Township No. 5.—The north and the east parts of this township consist of poplar woods of good quality. The rest is a brushy prairie suitable for cultivation, excepting the valley of the Pembina River, the land in which is for the most part of a slaty formation. Swan Lake, an expansion of the Pembina River, lies in the southern part of the township. It is about six miles in length by one in breadth. Its banks are about fifty feet high, and are of a slaty formation. The hill tops are in most cases sandy, and the level parts sandy loam. Several fresh water springs may be found in the interior of the township.

do

Township No. 6.—Contains but little land fit for cultivation; hills, morasses and alkaline lakes being its characteristic features. There is a small second growth of poplar and cherry growing in old windfalls.

A stream flows through the south-easterly portion of the township.

do

Township No. 7.—Is broken by several ravines and hills from fifty to seventy-five feet in height. It is not well watered. The soil for the most part is good, particularly in the valleys; on the tops of the hills it is somewhat gravelly. There is a large quantity of burnt poplar standing and fallen, likewise green poplar in islands, but scarcely large enough for fencing, with stunted oak and hazel and other brush.

do

Township No. 8.—The River Assiniboine and Cypress River traverse the township. The former averaging about eight chains in width, and varying in depth from two to eight feet, the current in many places being very swift and in others gradual. The latter is about two chains wide, four feet deep, swift current, affording some good mill sites. There is considerable quantity of oak, poplar, willows and scrub along the west side of the township which is stunted and valuable only for firewood. Along the Assiniboine it is of better quality, being larger. The soil is good excepting along the western side, where there are sand hills.

do

Townships Nos. 9 and 10.—The general features of these townships are rolling sand hills with muskegs intervening,

totally unfit for farming. The timber is unsuitable for manufacturing purposes

Township No. 11.—Consists for the most part of land ^{Location of} ~~in~~ ^{Location of} Townships ^{No. 10} ~~No. 10~~ available for cultivation, being low and marshy. The south-east part is a vast swamp abounding with heavy poplar, elm etc., some of which is two feet in diameter. A branch of White Mud River traverses this township. It is generally well timbered, excepting in the north-eastern section. The most desirable lands are in the vicinity of the Saskatchewan road which crosses the township.

Township No. 12.—Is composed principally of ^{Location of} low-table land abounding with marshes. That portion of the township to the east of White Mud Creek, which passes through it in a north-easterly direction, comprises for the most part the only desirable lands for cultivation. The northern half abounds with poplar and willow, the former at times in extensive groves and of considerable dimensions. Poplar clumps with scrub are found in the southern part of the township.

Township No. 13.—The soil of this township is mostly sandy loam. Towards the south it is too wet ^{Location of} ~~and~~ ^{Location of} low to be of much use unless drained. The surface is gently undulating.

The township is well timbered, and along Pine Creek offers some good location for settlement. Good water can be obtained by digging from six to twelve feet down. The subsoil contains quick sand.

Township No. 14.—Is well suited for settlement. The soil is excellent. Water is abundant and good. Timber is plentiful, and distributed in belts and groves throughout the township.

The White Mud River passes along the northern part of the township. A chain of small lakes, the water of which is good, stretch along the southern part.

Township No. 15.—Is well adapted for agricultural purposes, having excellent hay land. Portions of the ground are covered with clumps of willow bushes and poplars.

Township No. 16.—The northern part of this township is mostly prairie—the southern part alternate clumps of willow poplars and patches of prairie. Soil good for agricultural purposes. About half of this township is a marsh, and if drained would produce an immense quantity of hay land.

Township No. 17.—The easterly half lies in Big Grass Marsh. The southern part is beautiful prairie. The northerly is traversed by the Big Grass River, whose banks are lined with thick oak, elm and maple, &c., providing a considerable quantity of wood for fuel and other purposes, and making the township a desirable location for the intending settler.

Township No. 18. Is principally covered with poplar and thick willow brush. The Big Grass River intersects the north-west corner, which is good, but the rest of the town-

Location of
Township.

N.W. Terri-
tory.

do

Marquette
West.

do

do

do

do

do

ship cannot be recommended for settlement. The north-east part comprises some bad muskegs.

Township No. 19.—Contains some large muskegs and a great many small ones, but the greater part is covered with fine spruce and poplar timber, much of which is large enough for sawlogs. The soil is fair quality, and at the edge of the muskegs there is an amount of good hay land.

Township No. 20.—Its timbered with poplar and spruce, much of which is fit for manufacturing for the wants of the adjoining townships. There are many small muskegs, on the borders of which there is a considerable quantity of hay land. The soil is only of a medium quality.

RANGE XII. WEST.

Township No. 1.—The land in this township becomes more hilly than in those immediately to the east. The soil is very good, with a few trees, on the banks of Cypress River in the northern portion of the township. Well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 2.—This township consists of a rolling prairie, having good soil. Crystal River, a small stream of the purest water, which flows through a large gully, crosses the township in a south-easterly direction. There is some good timber in the northerly portion of the township, and also in some places in the gully.

Township No. 3.—Offers great advantages to the settler. It consists partly of woodland and partly of prairie. The soil is good, water is abundant and excellent, and timber is plentiful and of good quality. Hay and grass can also be obtained in abundance. Pembina River and its tributary brook pass through this township.

Township No. 4.—Is partly wood land and partly prairie. It is abundantly supplied with good water and timber. The latter consists for the most part of small oak and poplar. On the banks of the Pembina River, which passes through this township, are some very fine large sized elms.

The immediate valley of the Pembina River is from half a mile to a mile in width. The soil here is excellent.

Township No. 5.—This township is nearly all covered with brush, generally growing among fallen timber. The soil in most parts is good, excepting on the hills where it is slaty. The lakes are in most cases shallow, some being little more than marshes, fast filling up and becoming solid. There is some poplar fit for building and fencing. The most of the swamps afford good hay. Cypress River runs through the north-east part of the township.

Township No. 6.—The north-east portion of this township is for the most part rolling prairie. The remainder is covered with brush and fallen timber. The soil in the valleys is a fine black loam, slightly inclined to be sandy; on the hill tops it is either sandy or of a clay slate nature.

Cypress River runs through the south-western part of this township. The water is of good quality.

Township No. 7.—The land is generally undulating, and the soil good, with the exception of the northern tier of sections where the sand hills begin. It is not well wooded. There are only some small clumps of good poplar, and few oak and elm, and on the sand hills a growth of stunted spruce. The Cypress River runs through the township. Its water is excellent. There are some limestone boulders in the southern part but no fixed rock. There are some good hay meadows.

Township No. 8.—Is quite unfit for cultivation, with the exception of the valley of the Assiniboine, being composed of sand hills covered with poplar, spruce, elm and cottonwood. The timber in the valley is good, but the spruce which grows on the sand hills is worthless, being limbed down to the stump. The land in the valley of the Assiniboine is a very rich loam. There are some good mill sites on the Cypress River which flows through the south-east part of the township. There is no water to be found on the sand hills.

Township Nos. 9 and 10.—Are unfit for agricultural purposes, being all sand hills and swamps intervening. The timber is useless for manufacturing purposes.

Township No. 11.—An abundant supply of good water and suitable timber for building as well as the quality of the soil in parts and its proximity to the Great Saskatchewan trail will all conduce to the early settlement of the township. The best land is in the centre.

Township No. 12.—Almost the entire surface consists of low wet swamps, useless for settlement purposes until drained. There are, however, a few good quarter sections along the left bank of Pine River which flows across the township. The timber consists chiefly of poplar, and the lower parts are thickly grown over with willow and other scrub.

Township No. 13.—The soil is generally very good, being of a sandy loamy character. The entire surface is covered with dense scrub with poplar in some parts.

Good water can be obtained in abundance, both by digging and from small creeks. The south-west is low and swampy. Several belts of low lands stretch in different directions through the township.

Township No. 14.—This township is well adapted for settlement. The soil is a rich loam, mostly dry and arable.

The White Mud River flows across the township from west to east. The water is excellent in quality.

Timber is abundant—suitable for building and fencing purposes.

Townships Nos. 15 and 16.—Are generally well adapted for agricultural purposes. In the centre of township number sixteen there is a large belt of heavy poplar timber, and in the south-west corner of township number fifteen there is a considerable quantity of wood land.

Location of
Township.

Marquette
West

do

do

do

Township No. 17.—Is well watered by a small river, and the soil is of the best quality. There is scarcely enough of wood, but a thrifty young growth, at present from six to ten feet in height, will, if protected from the ravages of fire, in a few years make ample provision for fuel and farming purposes.

Township No. 18—The soil of this township is good, more especially in the southern part, and it contains plenty of wood for the needs of the farmer. It is traversed by Big Grass River which supplies excellent water.

Township No. 19.—Is mostly wooded with poplar. In the south-east corner there are bluffs of good spruce sufficient for the wants of the settler. The soil is good, and there is an ample quantity of hay land and plenty of good water.

Township No. 20.—Is timbered with poplar and spruce, with underwood of willows. Much of the spruce is of sufficient size to supply the wants of the townships lying to the south. There are several marshes in the township, and a lake about three miles and a-half long in the middle thereof. The water is excellent, and the land well adapted for stock raising.

RANGE XIII.—WEST.

do

do

do

Township No. 1.—Well adapted for settlement. Timber (principally oak), sufficient quantity for building purposes and fuel, is obtainable within six miles of the northern boundary. Soil—a rich black loam, with subsoil of clay; uniformly first-class. Surface—open, rolling prairie, very dry towards the north. Abundance of hay in southern portion.

Township No. 2.—Is rolling prairie land with good soil. No water is to be found excepting in swamps and gullies and by digging. Some timber grows in the north and north-east parts of the township.

Township No. 3.—The surface of this township is rough and broken, particularly in the neighbourhood of "Rock Lake," which is situated about 300 feet below the level of the surrounding prairie. The ground for about half a mile on all sides slopes towards the lake, and is very much broken by knolls and gullies. The soil on the south side of the lake, on the high lands, is sandy, and in the valleys is of a loamy nature. The soil to the north of the lake is in most places a sandy loam. The water in the lake is of considerable depth, and quite fresh and good.

The Pembina River flows eastward from the lake; it is about one chain and fifty links wide, and about four feet deep in summer, very crooked, and with a slow current. A large quantity of oak grows along the northern shore of the lake, and on the southern shore a quantity of poplar.

In the northern part of the township oak and poplar is to be found in large quantities.

Township No. 4.—The surface in this township is in most places broken with knolls and ponds. In the north-eastern part it is very low, and in the spring of the year is generally flooded.

The soil is a dark loam, except on the tops of the knolls, where it is gravelly.

There are no streams in the township, but there are a great number of lakes, most of which are impregnated with salt, so much so that the water cannot be used.

There is not much large timber, though small poplars, stunted oak and willows abound, particularly around the largest lake, which is situated in the south-western part of the township.

There is no stone nor indications of minerals of any kind.

Township No. 5.—The northern part of this township is a series of broken hills, covered chiefly with brush, scrub oak and poplar. Alkaline lakes are to be found in sections 33, 34, 25, 36, 29 and 31. The southern part is made up of patches of brush and prairie.

Two deep gullies, with standing pools of good spring water, run across the township.

The soil on the hills is rather gravelly, but good black loam may be found in the lowlands.

Township No. 6.—Is rolling land; the southern part very hilly. Cypress River runs through the north-east corner. A large creek runs through the centre of the township and empties into a swamp at the north, which has an area of some 1,200 acres. A very large spring of good water rises near this creek in section 29. There is some good timber along the banks of the Cypress River and the above-mentioned creek, and also in the south-east corner of the township.

The soil is good, with the exception of that on the hill tops, which is very gravelly.

Township No. 7.—The soil of the most northerly section is of poor quality, being a light yellow sand drifted into small irregular hills, with patches of small scrubby poplar and occasional spruce and small thick scrub. Further south the land improves in quality; a belt running across the centre of the township, comprising about one-third of its area, is first-rate black loam. The southerly part is about one-half swamp, but the dry land between the swamp is of good quality. The Cypress Creek—a never-failing stream of good water, running in a north-easterly direction—crosses the south-east corner.

Township No. 8.—The soil, excepting in the valley of the Assiniboine, is very poor, consisting of light sand drifted into small irregular hills, covered with a small growth of bushes and scrubby spruce, oak and poplar. The soil and timber on the Assiniboine River, which runs across the northern part, are of good quality. The depth of the river is between three and six feet, with a current of about three miles per hour.

Location of Townships.

Marquette West.

do

do

Location of
Township.

Township No. 9.—The western part consists of sand hills with bush but no timber. The eastern part has considerable oak and the southern part quantities of spruce and tamarac, situated on a stream adapted to floating it. Excellent timber for railway ties, with good water everywhere abundant.

N.W. Terri-
tory.

Township No. 10.—The north-east and south-west parts are sandy and of no value. The remainder, fine prairie, with oak and poplar scattered and in clumps.

do

Township No. 11.—The surface is very hilly and cut up by numerous gullies. Pine Creek, a stream about 25 links wide, crosses the township. The soil throughout is very sandy, and not above second class quality. In the north-east part there is a large quantity of tall poplar, averaging about seven inches in diameter.

do

Township No. 12.—The surface is very hilly and the soil only of second class quality. The easterly two-thirds is timbered with heavy poplar, some birch and Balm of Gilead. The western part has a good many openings of sandy land, with scrub, and in some places nothing but a scanty growth of grass. There are numerous muskegs. Pine Creek crosses the south-easterly part of the township, running through a low swampy valley.

do

Township No. 13.—Is, excepting in the marshes, chiefly covered with good timber. The surface is broken by hills, and the soil is not very well adapted for agricultural purposes. Numerous small creeks are to be found running chiefly through the marshes.

do

Township No. 14.—Is very well adapted for agricultural purposes. The soil in the valley of White Mud River, which crosses the township diagonally from west to east, is very rich, and timber can be found in sufficient quantity to meet the wants of the settler.

do

Township No. 15.—The soil is generally a light sandy loam. The land is in most places level. A few gravel ridges run in a north-westerly direction across it.

On sections 6, 7 and 18 there are a considerable quantity of large poplars. The timber in the rest of the township is suitable for fencing and fuel.

do

The White Mud River passes through section 6. It contains an abundant supply of excellent water.

Township No. 16.—The soil is generally of an inferior quality, being light sandy loam. In many places in the north-west quarter of the township the soil does not exceed six inches in depth, the sub-soil being composed of gravel and boulders.

do

The timber is of very little value except for fuel. Fencing and building timber can be procured at the Riding Mountain, some 15 miles distant.

do

Township No. 17.—The soil is of light sandy loam. The land, excepting two small gravel ridges, which run in a north-westerly direction across it, is level. The marshes produce good hay.

Township No. 18.—Contains very little good farming land. The soil, with the exception of that on the marshy land, is principally slight sandy loam.

This township being very low and level, is flooded with the water from the Riding Mountain.

Nearly one-third of this township is marsh or hay land, and in the spring more than one-half of it is covered with water.

The timber has been all killed by fire, and consequently is of no value except for fuel.

Township No. 19.—Is, except the two tiers of sections next the south line, unfit for settlement. The soil is gravel even in the marshes, and the lumber chiefly poplar.

Township No. 20.—The soil is stony and gravelly, and there are many groves of large size poplar, spruce and red pine, and a young growth of the same timber spread through the township. Owing to the numerous marshes and gravelly nature of the soil, it is not well adapted for settlement.

do

do

RANGE XIV—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Open rolling prairie. No timber available for building or fuel. The township is traversed by a small creek, valuable for general purposes, but not of sufficient power to drive machinery except for a month or two during the spring freshets. Soil—a rich gravelly loam, from two feet to two feet six inches in depth, with rich clay subsoil; first-class throughout.

do

Township No. 2.—Is chiefly good rolling prairie. A ravine about sixty feet in depth runs through the western part of the township, in which pools of standing water are to be found.

do

There is some good timber in the north-east.

do

Township No. 3.—The soil of this township is a dark loam, somewhat inclined to be sandy. On the top of the knolls it becomes gravelly.

Oak, elm, poplar and basswood are abundant along the shores of the lake, and in the valley of the river. There is likewise a large quantity of timber in the southern part of the township.

The Pembina River, which empties into the lake, is a crooked sluggish stream. It averages about one and a half chains in width, and about four feet in depth in summer.

On the north side of the timber, along the Pembina River, there is a fine strip of rich hay land, running from the marsh at the end of the lake to the west boundary of the township.

do

Township No. 4.—The surface of this township is rolling or broken. The soil in most places is good, being of a dark loamy nature. It produces a good growth of grass.

There are no streams in the township, and few ponds or springs, but what there are, are fresh.

There is little or no timber, the greater part being prairie, with occasional clumps of willow. No stone or indication of minerals.

*Location of
Township
N.W. Terri-
tory.*

do

Township No. 5.—This township is rough rolling land. Hay swamps are numerous. The water is nearly all alkaline, and the soil gravelly. At the north and centre there are hills covered with thrifty oak and poplar. The southern part is chiefly brushy prairie.

do

Township No. 6.—Is principally composed of good rolling prairie. About one sixth is irreclaimable swamp, the remainder fit for farming purposes. Some good timber is to be found in the south-west part of the township. The lowlands have a black loam soil, and the uplands a gravelly soil.

do

Township No. 7.—In the south-east quarters about one-half the land is good black loam; the remainder very wet swamps. In the south-west quarter the swamps are less frequent, the westerly part of it being good, dry, level prairie. About one-half of the north-east quarter is covered with poplar timber of a poor quality, and a good many muskegs. The remainder is covered with thick scrub. The Assiniboine River flows through the north-westerly part. It is a little over three chains in width, runs about three miles an hour, and the depth is about four feet. Near the banks of the river there is poplar of good size and quality.

do

Township No. 8.—The soil is generally very poor, being a light yellow sand, which is drifted into irregular hills varying from twenty-five to one hundred feet in height. The larger hills have no vegetation, while the smaller ones are covered with a scant growth of grass and stunted poplar and spruce. The Assiniboine River flows through the eastern part of the township. The soil in its valley is very good, and the north-easterly sections are well timbered.

do

Township No. 9.—The northern and southern parts sandy, with good grass, the central portion well timbered with pine, tamarac, spruce, &c. Pine River running through the midst, is clear and rapid, four feet deep, thirty-three feet wide and banks one hundred feet high.

do

Township No. 10.—Southern part broken with sand hills, but growing good poplar and scrubby oak. The remainder is fine prairie, well watered by Pine Creek, with a fair quantity of timber and hay.

do

Township No. 11.—The easterly part is hilly and the soil very sandy, covered with scrub and scrubby poplar and oak. The remainder is level prairie, with a few small gullies. The soil is sandy, but of good quality. There are two small streams in the township. A much frequented road to Fort Ellice and the west, crosses the township.

do

Township No. 12.—About one-third of the eastern part of the township is covered with scrub and small dead poplar. The remainder is undulating prairie, with patches of small brush. There is no water, excepting in the swamps, which are dry during the greater part of the summer months. The soil is light and rather sandy, but of good quality and can be easily cultivated.

Townships Nos. 13 and 14.—The soil is of an inferior quality. The surface partly prairie and partly timbered

with poplar and oak, in some places of good quality. There are many swamps but no streams.

Township No. 15.—Is excellent farming land, with the exception of that portion lying east of the Beautiful Plain Ridge and sections 6, 7 and 18, where the soil is a light sandy loam.

The White Mud River, with several other small streams passing eastward through this township, give an unlimited supply of excellent water.

The marshy land along the streams produce a rank growth of hay.

Large ash, oak, elm and maple are found skirting the banks of the White Mud River. This, with a few groves of poplar, is the only timber in this township available for building purposes.

Township No. 16.—West of the Beautiful Plain Ridge; this township is all excellent farming land, and owing to its proximity to the Riding Mountain, where fencing and building timber can be procured, is well suited for immediate settlement.

This township is nearly all covered with willow and small poplar, the most of which has been destroyed by fire.

Township No. 17.—The westerly half of this township contains some excellent farming land. It is nearly all covered with rose and willow bushes and small poplar. The eastern portion of the township is intersected with small gravel ridges.

The soil is a light and sandy loam.

This portion of the township has no timber of any value, except for fuel.

A large marsh is formed near the centre of the township by the spreading out of the waters of two large streams flowing eastward from the Riding Mountains. Those streams supply an abundance of excellent water.

Portions of the marshy land produce an excellent growth of hay.

Building timber can be obtained at a distance of about two miles.

Township No. 18.—Nearly one-fourth of this township is marsh or hay land. The soil is a light sandy loam. Excepting a few gravel ridges in the west half of the township the land is very low and level. About one-half the township is flooded in the spring, the waters of several streams from the Riding Mountains passing through it.

A large portion of the marshy land produces a rank growth of hay.

The timber, except that in sections 6, 7 and 18, has been destroyed by fire.

Township No. 19.—The surface consists almost entirely of marshes and muskegs, excepting the tier of sections adjoining the southern line. The hay in these marshes is of excellent quality and in great abundance. There are groves

Location of
Township.

N.W. Terri-
tory.

do

do

do

do

do

Location of Township.

of good poplar scattered through the township and also a few patches of very good oak. The soil is chiefly gravelly, which, with the marshes, renders it almost altogether unfit for agricultural purposes.

N.-W. Territory

Township No. 20.—One-half of the surface consists of swamps, the bottoms of which are gravelly and stony, the depth varying from two to six feet. The remaining portion is covered with willow brush and poplar timber of inferior quality. The township is unfit for settlement.

do

Township No. 21.—Is low and wet, nearly one-half being covered by lakes and muskegs. The timber consists of poplar, Balm of Gilead, spruce and oak from four to twelve inches in diameter. The soil of the timbered portion is good, but not first-rate.

do

Township No. 22.—The soil, timber and surface are similar to those of the last-mentioned township.

RANGE XV.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Is better adapted for stock raising than grain growing. It is entirely composed of prairie land and totally devoid of timber. Soil generally a sandy loam. Good water can easily be obtained by digging.

Township No. 2.—This township is composed of prairie land except in the valley of Long River, which flows through the north-east tier of sections. Along the valley of this stream there is a belt of oak, poplar and birch timber. The land to the north part of the township is generally fit for cultivation, but the south part, having a light sandy soil and stony in places, is better adapted for grazing.

Township No. 3.—The west part is good soil, but rather low. Can be easily drained. The east side is more rolling. The White Mud, a branch of the Pembina, is a stream of pure cold water flowing through sections one, twelve and thirteen. There is a good deal of timber in the township.

Township No. 4.—The north-easterly portion is level prairie, with occasional hay swamps and ponds. Good soil. The south-easterly is fine rolling land covered with scrub and poplar. Much of the township is covered with a heavy growth of hazel and cherry.

Township No. 5.—This township is for the most part undulating prairie. The land where high is of a very gravelly nature. There are numerous lakes, ponds and muskegs, the water in nearly every case containing alkali. There is a little poplar and oak in the north part of the township, and in the south some bluffs of poplar suitable for fuel and fencing. The soil generally is of an inferior quality.

Township No. 6.—The two easterly tiers of sections contain some excellent farming land. The remainder of the land is of inferior quality, and in some cases in the north-west almost covered with boulders. There is a little good land also in the south-west, but much broken by small hay

swamps. There is some timber suitable for fuel and fencing in the south-east corner; otherwise this township is quite devoid of wood.

Township No. 7.—Is almost all first-class land, chiefly rolling prairie, with a fine rich loam in places mixed with heavy clay. The Assiniboine River runs through the north part of the township, and in its vicinity there is a considerable quantity of oak and spruce timber, suitable for sawn lumber. The water in the river is fresh and good, and abounds with fish such as pike, pickerel, &c. The south part of township is watered by Oak Creek, a stream of good fresh water, also abounding in fish. There is also plenty of timber in the north part suitable for fencing.

Township No. 8.—The north part is generally rough and hilly, with a light sandy soil, and generally unfit for cultivation, timbered with spruce, oak and poplar, some of which, though much scattered, is suitable for sawn lumber. The Assiniboine River runs through the south, and in its vicinity the soil is generally a good clay loam, on which there is some good timber, chiefly oak. The remainder of the township has a light sandy soil.

Township No. 9.—Presents few attractions to the settler; the greater part consists of a marsh formed by Pine Creek, while the remainder is high sharp sand hills, bare on the tops, but covered on the sides with a dense scrub of spruce, &c. Along the banks of Pine Creek there is some poplar and spruce timber suitable for sawing.

Township No. 10.—Consists chiefly of sand hills and the soil is of a very poor description. The south-west portion is a deep swamp caused by Pine Creek. The timber consists of scattered poplar, oak, spruce and scrub. A small strip of prairie runs parallel with Pine Creek about a mile distant therefrom. There is a small lake in sections 27 and 28.

Township No. 11.—The soil in the north and west parts is of first-rate quality—a rich black clay loam. The south-westerly portion is a succession of sharp sand-hills, which are quite worthless for cultivation. There are a few ponds, in which the water is good. In the south-westerly portion there is some good timber, though the chief timber in the bluffs is poplar.

Township No. 12.—The soil in the whole of the township is first class—a rich black clay loam. There are a few good hay swamps. There is very little timber. Willow Creek flows diagonally across the township. The water in the streams and pond is very good.

Township No. 13.—The surface is beautiful rolling prairie, with groves of poplar. The soil is of good quality. Two branches of White Mud River traverse the township, and good water is easily found by digging from four to fifteen feet.

Township No. 14.—Is well watered by White Mud River and its branches. The soil is generally of a rich sandy

Location of Township.

nature. About one-half is well wooded with poplar and other kinds of wood of small growth.

Township No. 15.—The soil is of a sandy loam, traversed from north to south by high sand ridges, covered with short grass, high willow, rose bush, hazel, and a few scattered clumps of poplar. There are several creeks which are dry during the summer. The main cart-trail to the Saskatchewan country crosses the centre of the township.

Township No. 16.—The soil is a rich black loam, with a substratum of clay. The north-westerly part is situated at the eastern base of the Riding or Dauphine Mountains, and is heavily wooded with large maple and poplar, fit for building purposes, with large gray willow, tamarac and stunted oak, and a dense undergrowth of bushes. It is well watered by many small brooks, and some large patches of good hay lands are to be found in the bottoms.

Township No. 17.—The two eastern tiers of sections are low—generally wet—covered with a dense thicket of alder and willow, the soil being rich and deep. In the third tier of sections the Riding Mountains begin to rise at a steep incline for about half a mile, on the crest of which is a plateau, generally rising towards the west for about one mile and a half, where another steep incline occurs. The western part is intersected by tortuous and rugged ravines averaging from 400 to 600 feet deep, at the bottom of which run rapid and never failing streams of good water. The soil on the mountains is very thin, not averaging more than four inches in depth, being of a fine, rich, vegetable mould. The subsoil is shale and gravel. The plateaux have rolling surface, and are thickly timbered with valuable poplar, ash and oak. The township is, on the whole, better suited for lumbering than agricultural purposes.

Township No. 18.—The soil, timber and surface are similar to those in the last mentioned township.

Township No. 19.—Is well wooded with cotton-wood, birch, spruce and willow. The south-westerly part (being the base of the Riding Mountains) is rough and broken, cut up by many small ravines, some of which are from 200 to 300 feet in depth. Good water can be had from many small streams. In the westerly part the soil is very shallow; more easterly, a sandy soil prevails.

Township No. 20.—The soil is a sandy loam, with a few gravel ridges, and there are many streams, of good water. It is well wooded with poplar, cotton-wood, spruce, elm and oak, also willow in abundance.

RANGE XVI.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Is entirely composed of prairie, and totally devoid of timber. The soil generally sandy loam, tolerably good and suitable for cultivation, but the township as a whole is better adapted for stock raising.

Township No. 2.—The character of the land is generally the same as Township No. 1 in the same range. There are a few narrow belts of scattered oak timber along the banks of Long River, which flows through the township. It is also watered by several other small streams, and water can be had in almost any part by digging.

Township No. 3.—Rolling prairie; the northerly portion of the township along the Pembina River is excellent land; the southerly portion is broken by small ponds and grassy marshes. There is a narrow belt of mixed oak and poplar along the banks of the Pembina.

Township No. 4.—South and west of Pelican Lake is rolling prairie, with small grassy ponds and hay swamps. The soil is fair, chiefly clay loam. The hill tops are either sandy or disintegrated clay slate. North-east of the lake the land is excellent, mixed wood and prairie, with a good deal of bottom scrub. Water of lake slightly alkaline.

Township No. 5.—Is traversed from the south-east to the north-west corners by a gravelly ridge, while Pelican Lake (a large body of water, slightly alkaline) occupies the southwest quarter of the township. The belt of land lying between the ridge before mentioned and the lake is of excellent quality, soil of a fine sandy loam, and well supplied with good fresh water and timber for fuel and fencing. In the remaining portion of the township the soil is of an inferior quality.

Township No. 6.—Contains no good farming land. The south part is very undulating, and much broken by marshes. North half, the soil is hard and dry, and in many places covered with boulders. In south-west corner there are some fine bluffs of poplar, suitable for fuel and fencing. There are three small lakes, but of an alkaline nature.

Township No. 7.—Is chiefly rolling prairie, with soil of a rich clay loam, well watered by the "Souris River" in the north-west part and "Oak Creek" in the north-east. In the north-east portion of the township there is a small quantity of timber, (chiefly spruce), suitable for sawn lumber, and also a small quantity on the banks of the "Souris River" and at "Oak Creek." The township on the whole offers many attractions to the settler.

Township No. 8.—That part lying north of the Assiniboine River is generally rolling land, with scattered oak and poplar timber, and willow and poplar scrub. In the North-east part, there are some low sand hills covered with spruce, oak and poplar timber, nearly all of which would be suitable for sawn lumber. South of the Assiniboine the land is for the most part rolling prairie, with soil of a rich clay loam, and excellent for agricultural purposes. It is well watered by the Assiniboine and Souris Rivers, which form a junction in this township. The water in both these streams is excellent, and abounds with fish of different kinds. There is a quantity of timber suitable for fencing and fuel scattered throughout the township.

Location of Township.

Township No. 9.—The west and south-west parts of this township are mostly prairie, with small clumps of poplar. The remainder consists of sand hills, generally covered with thick brush. Soil is of a very inferior character.

Township No. 10.—There appears to be little first-class land in this township. The whole of the north-east part is composed of sand hills, generally covered by clumps of spruce and poplar. A chain of small lagoons and marshes runs diagonally across the township from north-east to south-east covered with dense tamarac and spruce, nearly all of which is dead and dry. Fur-bearing animals, such as mink, otter, &c., abound in this township, as also moose and deer.

Township No. 11.—The greater part is rolling prairie, with poplar and oak timber. The soil is sandy and of an inferior quality. There are no streams.

Township No. 12.—The soil is first-class; the surface rolling prairie, with much hay lands and some swamps, but no streams.

Township No. 13.—Is clear rolling prairie, with one small bluff of stunted oak in the centre. The soil is a rich loam. There are no running streams, but water can be had in almost any section of the township.

Township No. 14.—The surface is rolling and the most part of it clear prairie, except on the western side, where it is very well wooded with small poplar, cherry and willow, none large enough for building purposes. The soil throughout is good. The White Mud River runs through the north-east sections. Its water is excellent, and water can be had in any of the sections by digging from three to six feet.

Township No. 15.—Arable, undulating land, well adapted for settlement. Soil is thick, black loam. The western portion is covered with timber suitable for building purposes. The remainder of the township is covered with poplar bluffs and dense bottom scrub, with small narrows of grass.

Township No. 16.—This township is situate entirely in the Riding Mountains. Although generally hilly, with numerous gullies and ravines, many of the sections are quite flat and would be suitable for settlement. In the eastern half the timber is of large size, much of it averaging twenty inches in diameter; poplar, oak and white birch with much willow brush. The entire township is well watered, the streams running all summer.

Township No. 17.—On the slope of the Riding Mountains, well watered throughout, good building timber, soil generally not very good, but in some parts the land is of the best quality of black loam.

Township No. 18.—Is on the eastern slope of the Riding Mountains. The eastern part of the township is very rough and hilly, the remainder is rolling land with numerous swamps and marshes. The whole is well watered and heavily wooded with poplar, spruce and tamarac, and a little pine. Soil is a light clay loam.

Township No. 20.—Is altogether unfit for settlement, being composed of deep ravines, muskegs and low land, with very shallow soil. The whole of the township is forest, the timber being birch, elm, poplar, oak, spruce, maple, alder, hazel and juniper. It is well watered by small brooks.

Township No. 21.—Is well wooded with spruce, white birch, elm, oak, ash, cotton-wood and tamarac, much of which is large enough for building purposes. The soil for the most part is good, and there are numerous small streams, two or three of which are well adapted for lumbering and mill purposes.

RANGE XVII.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Rolling prairie, broken by deep ravines, marshes, ponds and a lake which has an area of over twenty-five acres, good water, timber easily procurable, granite and limestone on the banks of ravines. Soil is a light, black loam, eight to ten inches deep, with clay sub-soil. Plenty of hay in marshes.

Township No. 2.—Of the same character as the preceding township. Well suited for settlement.

Township No. 3.—Chiefly rolling prairie, and specially adapted for settlement. Well watered by Oak Lake, extending along the southern boundary of the township, and a small creek crossing the middle of it from west to east. A belt of timber, principally oak, with a proportion of poplar, extends through this portion from the creek southward to the lake and partly round it, being sufficient for present building and fuel requirements of the settlers. Soil, a black loam, gravelly on surface towards the north; also inclined to be wet in spring, but capable of drainage; first and second class.

Township No. 4.—Much broken up by big sloughs. The township is not suitable for settlement, but would make good grazing land, the only drawback in that respect being the absence of hay marshes to supply winter feed for the cattle.

Township No. 5.—There are two lakes and many hay marshes in the northern portion of this township, and a good deal of brush and small timber. The other portion of the township is open prairie, broken by occasional ravines. The soil throughout is a black loam and clay from fifteen to twenty inches deep. The greater portion of the township is well adapted for farming.

Township No. 6.—The land is high and rolling, and in some sections is broken into small irregular hills. Numerous sloughs and hay marshes occur throughout, and in the northern part there are a few small lakes. The soil is a black clay loam. The water is abundant and good. A great deal of second growth timber exists, but hardly large enough for building purposes.

Township No. 7.—This township is crossed diagonally and

Location of Township.

Location of Township.

drained by the Souris River. The northern tier of sections is traversed by a fine creek of good water. There is very little timber. The soil throughout is first class, being a heavy black loam with clay bottom:

Township No. 8.—Chiefly level prairie, rolling towards the north and west. Soil is generally a rich clay loam. The water in the streams and ponds is good. The Assiniboine River runs through the north-east part of this township. The river abounds with pike, pickerel and other smaller fish. Timber is scarce and only good for firewood and fencing.

Township No. 9.—The southern two-thirds are light, dry, sandy prairie. Of the remainder nearly one-half is muskeg and meadow; on the whole, the township is inferior, but sufficiently good for grazing purposes.

Township No. 10.—The soil is rather inferior, being light, dry, sandy-prairie, interspersed with occasional meadows and swamps, and a few bluffs of small poplar.

Township No. 11.—Is rolling prairie, with a few gullies. Surface water can be had in some of the gullies, but not running water. Good water can be got by sinking from six to twelve feet. The soil is a good dark loam.

Township No. 12.—The surface, soil and timber are the same as in the foregoing township.

Township No. 13.—The quality of the soil is only second class, the surface undulating; the bottoms mostly swampy, and the tops of the hills gravelly, and in several places strewn with large boulders of granite. The slopes of the hills are generally a rich black soil, but not of great extent. There is very little water, and it is of bad quality. There is not much timber available for building purposes, most of it being either scrub and crooked, or dead. A road to Fort Ellice crosses this township.

Township No. 14.—The surface is undulating, the bottoms being swampy and the tops of the hills gravelly and stony; the soil on the slopes is tolerably good. There are many small shallow lakes and ponds in the western part, the water of most of them being very bitter, but a few are to be found with good fresh water. About one-third of the area is timbered with poplar, balm of Gilead and a few oaks. The remainder is covered with scrub and grey willow, and reeds and bulrushes in the swamps.

Township No. 15.—A belt of good heavy poplar timber runs diagonally across the township from south-west to north-east, occupying one-half of its area. It is intermixed with swamps, lakes and patches of scrub. The remainder, with the exception of a strip on the west side is covered with scrub and grey willow, with numerous swamps and small lakes which are very shallow and muddy. The soil is of an inferior quality.

Township No. 16. The north-east quarter contains a quantity of second class poplar timber, the remainder is covered with dense scrub and grey willow. The surface is undu-

lating—the soil in the low lands being good black loam, except in the muskegs, which are pretty frequent—that on the uplands is rather sandy. There are several lakes, the water of which is bitter, but good water may be obtained in the muskegs and most of the swamps by digging about two feet deep. There is one small brook in the southern part of the township.

Township No. 17.—Is chiefly timbered with very small poplar, spruce, grey willow and tamarac, of little use except for firewood. The soil is of middling quality. The surface is rolling and somewhat rough. There are many muskegs and small lakes with some fine living springs.

Township No. 18.—This closely resembles the preceding township, with the exception that it is rather more thickly timbered.

RANGE XVIII. WEST.

Township No. 1.—The soil of this township is a black loam, with clay subsoil. Occasional patches of alkali. On the whole it is well adapted for settlement, being high and rolling, well watered, and plenty of hay and timber. Numerous hay marshes and small ponds. A small stream of excellent water runs in a north-easterly direction through the township, and its current could be utilized for milling. Abundance of oak, with average diameter of 12 inches, and poplar of 18 inches.

Township No. 2.—Rolling prairie, broken by occasional ravines. Good water in all the creeks and ponds. Long River runs north-easterly through the township. Soil is good black loam, with clay subsoil. A few alkaline patches. Boulder stone of granite and limestone along the banks of ravines. Timber only good for firewood and fencing.

Township No. 3.—Much broken by sloughs and ponds, although the soil generally very good. A creek traverses the township, running easterly and south-easterly. The wood is only useful for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 4.—Unfit for settlement, being broken up by sloughs and ponds. The dry land is of good quality, but in small patches. No timber.

Township No. 5.—Is level or very gently rolling prairie. In the southern portion, however, there are a few small sloughs and one or two ravines. The soil is rich black or brown loam with clay subsoil. Not very much timber.

Township No. 6.—Many sections are well suited for settlement, but on account of their broken character stock-raising is recommended in the other sections. The Souris River runs through this township, and in many places the banks are heavily timbered. Throughout there is a good deal of scrub.

Township No. 7.—The soil is a heavy clay loam. The eastern half is well adapted for settlement; but the other

Location of Township. half is too low, with numerous swamps. The Souris River runs through Section 1, and in that section only is timber to be found.

Township No. 8.—Principally fine rolling prairie, with a quantity of good hay land. The soil is generally a rich clay loam, very black on the surface. The Brandon Hills are on the west of this township, and there the land is broken; but in the valley the soil is good. Abundance of good water.

Township No. 9.—Admirably adapted for settlement. Enough timber for building purposes. Soil is a rich black loam and clay. The Little Souris runs through the township, affording good water. The Brandon Hills are at the base of the township.

Township No. 10.—All the best part of this township is taken up; the remainder is stony.

Township No. 11.—Is undulating prairie, excepting some clumps of scrub trees in the south-westerly parts. There are no running streams but good water in pools in the water-courses in the southern part. The soil is rather red and gravelly, except in the southern part, where it inclines to be a black loam. There are some small patches of hay meadow.

Township No. 12.—The surface is broken prairie, with a hard and gravelly soil, except in the north-east quarter, which is covered with scrub and small poplar and contains more black loam. It is not well watered.

Township No. 13.—The surface is a rolling prairie, with hazel, cherry and dogwood bushes, small poplar and willow. The soil is good. The Saskatchewan road crosses the north-east corner of the township.

Township No. 14.—The surface is generally rolling, and for the most part the soil is of excellent quality. There are no running streams, but water is readily found by digging from three to ten feet deep. A small portion is prairie, the remainder is covered with small and scrubby poplar and willows, but no timber of any kind large enough for building is to be found.

The middle trail to trading posts crosses this township diagonally.

Township No. 15.—Is well wooded and watered, the Little Saskatchewan River winding from its northern to its southern limit in a lovely valley. There are several beautiful small lakes; the waters for the most part are good, although some few are alkaline. Also abundance of good hay land. The Saskatchewan trail crosses the centre of the township.

Township No. 16.—Is well adapted for settlement, the land throughout being very fertile and well wooded with poplar, willow and hazel. There are numerous small lakes, round which there is good hay land. The Little Saskatchewan River flows across the south-west quarter of the township, and presents some good mill sites.

Township No. 17.—Rolling land, well supplied with water, many of the sections containing a lake or a portion of one.

There is a good deal of heavy timber, largely of birch, poplar and willow mixed. The soil is excellent and deep. Location of Township.

Township No. 18.—Gently rolling prairie. The soil is of fair quality but light. There are numerous lakes and ponds. Some of the former abound with fish. The township is chiefly wooded with the poplar and spruce. Rolling River flows out of Otter Lake, in the south-east corner of the township, and crosses it in a north-westerly direction.

RANGE XIX.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Densely wooded, with the exception of a small prairie portion in the north-east corner of the township, with rich sandy loam soil. Some of the timber has a diameter of 24 inches, but the average of the grown wood is about 16 inches in diameter and 50 feet in height.

Township No. 2.—Prairie, well watered, rich soil, two or more feet deep, with yellow clay subsoil. Wood can be procured in abundance from the adjoining township. Abundance of hay and good water.

Township No. 3.—This township is well drained by ravines, the sides of which contain good building stone. The soil is exceptionally rich and deep. The northern half is somewhat broken by sloughs.

Township No. 4.—Rolling prairie, broken by hay marshes. Fair average soil. No timber.

Township No. 5.—The northern half is well adapted for farming, being excellent land with very few sloughs, which are rather numerous in the southern half. The township may be described as rolling prairie, interspersed with sloughs.

Township No. 6.—Intersected by the Souris River, from which runs numerous ravines. The banks of the river and ravines are fringed with timber of good size. South of the Souris the soil is of good quality.

Township No. 7.—Rolling and in some places hilly. Soil is good. Post office within nine miles and steamboat landing sixteen miles.

Township No. 8.—Forms a portion of the western boundary of the Brandon Hills. There is some level land with good soil, but for the most part, the township is hilly, with a scattering of timber.

Township No. 9.—Crossed by the Little Souris River in a north-easterly direction. The soil is a good sandy loam. Timber can be procured from the Brandon Hills and the banks of the Little Souris. There is a fine lake on the southern boundary.

Township No. 10.—The Assiniboine River traverses this township; also a trail from Winnipeg. The soil is fairly good, and there is a good deal of heavy timber throughout.

Township No. 11.—The soil is a good dark loam. There is no timber, brush or scrub in the township, nor any surface water; but water can be obtained by sinking about ten feet.

Location of
Township.

Township No. 12.—Is prairie, with islands of poplar and scrub. The soil is a good dark loam. Water is scarce (though there are a few ponds); yet it can be easily obtained by sinking about eight feet; the timber is large enough for fencing purposes.

Township No. 13.—The surface is undulating; the soil good. The timber inferior, and swamps numerous, but small. The Little Saskatchewan River runs in a south-westerly direction across the north-western part of the township. The current is very rapid; its width is about one chain, and depth about three feet, and its valley about one mile wide.

Township No. 14.—The surface is undulating; the soil good; about one-third is covered with scrub and a few small poplar bluffs. Swamps and small alkaline lakes are numerous. The Little Saskatchewan flows in a southerly direction through the eastern part. It has a rapid current, and is well adapted for mill sites. The valley of the river is about one mile in width, enclosed by hills nearly 100 feet high.

Township No. 15.—The surface, soil and timber are the same as the preceding township. There are two alkaline lakes in this townshii.

Township No. 16.—The surface of the southern half is undulating; the soil good, with frequent small poplar bluffs, lakes and swamps. The Little Saskatchewan River crosses the northerly part. Its valley is swampy and liable to floods. To the north of the river the land is rough and hilly; about one-fourth of it is timbered with small poplar. The remainder is covered with thick scrub and fallen timber. The Rapid River runs through the north-east corner. Until it enters the valley of the Little Saskatchewan it flows through a deep, narrow ravine, and has numerous mill sites.

Township No. 17.—Is well timbered with poplar, white birch, grey willow and a few spruce, averaging from four to fifteen inches in diameter. The soil is good loam, with a sub-soil of clay. There are numerous lakes and muskegs. Whirlpool River flows through the easterley part, affording good mill sites. The water is fresh and of good quality.

Township No. 18.—Is well watered by two large lakes and several small ones. Whirlpool River and a few small water courses, and, is heavily timbered with poplar, white birch, spruce and larch, in the low lands. The timber ranges from four to fifteen inches in diameter. The soil is good, being loam on top with a yellow clay subsoil.

Township No. 19.—There are three lakes in this township, fringed with woods. The soil throughout is excellent, but the low lands are marshy.

Township No. 20.—The western and northern portions of the township are covered with a thick growth of heavy timber, principally poplar and spruce; the centre and southern portions down to Clear Water Lake are covered with a thick underbrush of small poplar, spruce, willow, hazel, &c. The soil throughout is first-class.

RANGE XX.

Location of
Township.

Township No. 1.—Forms part of Turtle Mountain, and is wholly covered with woods. The land is broken and hilly. The soil is inferior, Poplar attains 24 inches diameter; the average is about 12 to 16 inches. There is a number of lakes containing fish, and the creeks supply an abundance of water.

Township No. 2.—Two-thirds prairie, one-third wood. The soil is a sandy mould, with clay subsoil. There is a number of hay marshes, and the creeks contain good water. This township is well adapted for farming and grazing.

Township No. 3.—The northern half contains several very fine hay meadows; the southern is rolling, with good soil. Excellent building material can easily be quarried from the sides of the ravines.

Township No. 4.—Rolling interspersed with numerous sloughs and hay meadows. The soil is of excellent quality.

Township No. 5.—Rolling prairie. The many ponds could easily be drained; and most of the land is of excellent quality.

Township No. 6.—Prairie, with good soil. In section 11 there is a remarkable hill about 100 feet high, known as St. Luke. There is a small quantity of timber along the ravines and in the valley of the Souris.

Township No. 7.—The soil is black rich mould, from 15 inches to three feet deep. The banks of the Souris Creek, which crosses the township, are fringed with scattered timber and shrubbery.

Township No. 8.—West of Brandon Hills. The easterly part of the northern half is unfit for cultivation, being alkaline; the remainder of the township is rolling prairie, with a rich soil, and is well adapted for grain growth. Abundance of hay and water. No timber.

Township No. 9.—Level prairie of rich sandy loam, marshy towards the west and south. Abundance of hay and water. Poplar, large enough for building; but no great quantity, grows in the centre of the township.

Township No. 10.—Crossed by the Assiniboine River and trail to Winnipeg. The Little Saskatchewan River runs into the township and joins the Assiniboine. The soil is fairly good, and there is sufficient timber for the first wants of settlers.

Township No. 11.—The surface is undulating prairie; the soil is a rich dark loam. There is no timber of any value, although there are some small patches of poplar along the banks of the Rapid River, which flows through the township, and affords some good mill sites.

Township No. 12.—The surface is undulating, and covered for the greater part with dense clumps of poplar, hazel and willow. The soil is a rich, deep dark loam, stony in places.

There are a few ponds of alkaline water. The only good

Location of Township.

water is in the Little Saskatchewan River, which flows through the north-westerly part, and has some good mill sites.

Township No. 13.—The surface is undulating prairie, sloping gradually towards the Little Saskatchewan River, which crosses the township diagonally, and contains some good mill sites. The soil is very good.

Township No. 14.—The surface is undulating prairie, and the soil good. There are a few small bluffs of poplar. Alkaline lakes are numerous. Good water may be had by sinking a few feet. There are some fresh water ponds and numerous small meadows. It is a fair township for settlement.

Township No. 15.—Is first-class rolling prairie, well watered with small lakes, and has a considerable quantity of poplar on the south-east corner.

Township No. 16.—The surface, soil and timber are the same as the preceding township, but it is not well watered except in the northerly part, which is traversed by the Little Saskatchewan River.

Township No. 17.—This township is all heavily timbered, principally with poplar of large size, particularly in the northern part of the township. Here and there are patches of grass land. The soil is of second quality. The surface of the township is much broken by numerous small lakes.

Township No. 18.—Consists of lakes and woods, the latter containing very heavy timber. The soil is excellent, but everywhere densely covered with timber and brush.

Township No. 19.—Covered with a heavy growth of poplar, spruce and birch. There are numerous small lakes, marshes, muskegs and sloughs scattered about. The soil is a rich black loam. The Hudson's Bay Company have a mill about nine miles away, and saw-logs could be floated down there by the Cold Water Creek.

Township No. 20.—Composed of woods and swamps, with occasional prairie patches of good soil and pleasantly situated. The timber is heavy, and lumbermen have already been attracted to this township. Clearwater Creek affords a connection with the Saskatchewan River.

RANGE XXI.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Much broken by lakes and marshes. The Ich-ha-ha Creek crosses Section 7. The soil is a dark clay loam, with a greyish clay subsoil. There is plenty of timber for fuel, but none of any account for building.

Township No. 2.—Half of this township is gently rolling prairie, the other half is woodland. The soil throughout is a black clay loam from 1 ft. to 2 ft. in depth, with a reddish clay subsoil. The timber is large enough for building purposes.

Township No. 3.—The north-eastern portion of this township is occupied by White Lake, which abounds with game during the season. The land is capital in every respect and well adapted for farming, although there is not much timber.

Location of Township.

Township No. 4.—Open prairie, sloping towards White Lake. The soil is a rich black loam, and there is abundance of hay and water; but no timber nearer than Turtle Mountain.

Township No. 5.—Open prairie. Rich soil. Abundance of hay and water. No timber.

Township No. 6.—Rolling and level prairie. Rich soil. A creek and hay marshes afford abundance of good water and hay. No timber.

Township No. 7.—Traversed by the Souris River. The soil is a rich black sandy loam. There is some timber along the banks of the Souris and at the mouth of Pipestone Creek. Well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 8.—The south-west corner of this township is cut off by the Pipestone Creek; the remainder is well adapted to stock raising, owing to the numerous hay marshes. The soil is fairly good.

Township No. 9.—Is open prairie with the exception of a few poplar bluffs in the eastern part. The soil in the northern, southern and western part, is a good loam with clay subsoil. In the eastern part it is light and sandy. The central portion of the township will require draining before being of any use for agricultural purposes. There are numerous grassy and other ponds.

Township No. 10.—Rolling prairie, with a fair supply of hardwood timber, for settlers purposes, along the course of Assiniboine River. Plenty of good fresh water can be had in any part. The "Big Slough," a morass or old water-course, traverses the whole of the south side of the township which is crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Soil, excellent, being a clay and sandy loam, mostly resting on a gravelly clay subsoil; chiefly first class, with some second and third.

Township No. 11.—The general surface is very hilly and broken by the valleys of the Assiniboine and Little Saskatchewan Rivers, which traverse the township. The soil in the bottoms is of a rich quality, but a good deal of the uplands stony. The River Assiniboine is on an average three chains wide in some places deep and in others too shallow for large boats. The current is very slow. The valley in some places is about three miles wide. The Little Saskatchewan is about one chain in width, with a very strong current, affording some good mill sites. The banks are very steep, and in many places over 100 feet high. The only timber is along the banks of the rivers, and the greater part of that is small.

Township No. 12.—The general surface of the northern and western parts is level prairie. The south-eastern part is broken by the Little Saskatchewan River, which presents

Location of Township.

many good mill sites, as its current is very rapid, and it has a large supply of water. The soil on the banks of the river is very stony, but in the northern part of the township it is good deep loam. There is a little timber along the banks of the river.

Township Nos. 13 and 14.--The soil is first-class. About one-third of each township is timbered with poplar. The remainder is prairie and is well watered by ponds and marsh springs.

Township Nos. 15 and 16.--The surface is undulating prairie; the soil rather gravelly. Small patches of bush are very frequent, and there are several clumps of dry poplar and willow. Swamps are numerous, but small. The main cart trail to Fort Ellice crosses the northern part of the township. There is a pond of good water in section 34.

Township No. 17.--About one-third is undulating prairie, one-sixth burned woods with undergrowth of various kinds, and one-half wooded with a fine heavy growth of poplar fit for fuel and building purposes. The soil is first-class, except on the high and dry banks of the Little Saskatchewan River which flows through the easterly part of the township.

Township No. 18.--About one-fourth is partial prairie with small scrub willow, &c., the other three-fourths is covered with large poplar, in many places scorched by fire. There are a good many fresh water lakes in the north-west quarter and a beautiful clear watered and sandy beached lake at the north-east corner of this township, and the Little Saskatchewan River flows through the easterly part. The soil is first-class everywhere.

Township No. 19.--The greater part is covered with spruce, poplar and birch bush, with a dense undergrowth of hazel, willow and black cherry. The township is crossed by the Little Saskatchewan. The soil is inferior.

Township No. 20.--There is a good deal of heavy timber in this township. Huron Creek crosses from the west, and, after passing through a swamp in the centre of the township, flows on, joining the Little Saskatchewan. The soil is inferior.

RANGE XXII...WEST.

Township No. 1.--Rolling prairie, broken in some parts by hills, ravines, lakes and marshes. The Ich-ha-ha Creek flows through the township. The soil is a dark clay loam, with brownish clay subsoil.

Township No. 2.--About one-fourth of the township is well wooded, the remainder is prairie; abundance of good water. The soil is dark clay loam with brownish gray subsoil.

Township No. 3.--The eastern portion of this township is mainly occupied by the eastern part of White Lake. There is a small quantity of timber in Sections 1 and 26. Abun-

dance of hay and water. The lake abounds with game during the season.

Township No. 4.--Open prairie. The soil is first-class. The wamps afford abundance of good water and hay. No timber.

Township No. 5.--Splendid farming land; abundance of hay and water. Coal can be obtained from the Souris.

Township No. 6.--Alternating level and undulating prairie of rich soil. Every section is fit for settlement. The numerous hay marshes afford abundance of hay and water.

Township No. 7.--Open prairie, traversed by the Souris River. There are a few marshes in the southern and northern parts. The land is well adapted to agriculture, and there is sufficient timber for settlers' requirements.

Township No. 8.--Gently rolling prairie, well wooded, and watered by the Pipestone Creek and marshes. There are a number of small sand hills, on which grows a species of cactus.

Township No. 9.--is almost all open prairie with the exception of some small poplar on the southern parts of sections 5 and 6. The eastern portion is fairly good land with clay subsoil. The south-western part is of indifferent quality with sandy soil and much broken by grassy ponds. A large slough or marshy lake lies in the north-west portion of the township and the land to the north of this is of much better quality and nearly all settled upon and improvements made.

Township No. 10.--Rolling prairie, with good drainage. A fair supply of good hardwood timber for settlers purposes is found along the Assiniboine River, and plenty of good fresh water can be obtained in any part. The "Big Slough" crosses the south-east corner of the township, and the above river the northern part. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses the south part. Soil excellent, being clay and sandy loam, with mostly sandy and gravelly subsoil; generally first-class, with some second.

Township No. 11.--The surface is generally prairie. The northern part is broken by deep ravines; in the middle there is a level flat about one mile in width; and the southern part is a broken, stony prairie. The soil is very good, being black loam especially on the level flat, where it is deep and rich. It is well watered, nearly all the ravines containing water in springs and swamps. There is some very good poplar in the western sections, and some elm, oak and ash on the banks of the Assiniboine River, which flows through the south-east corner of the township.

Township No. 12.--The surface is generally prairie, broken by deep ravines. The timber is dead and green poplar, a small quantity of which may be used for fencing, which is situated in the bottoms of the ravines. The soil is good dark loam. Oak River, a stream about ten feet wide and one foot deep traverses the township; but the water is dead, standing in ponds along the bed of the stream. Water may be had in any of the ravines by sinking from eight to ten feet.

Location of
Township.

Township Nos. 13 and 14.—Are well wooded and watered. The timber is poplar, large enough for building purposes. The greater part of the surface is rolling prairie the timber being scattered over it in small clumps. The soil is excellent. A creek runs diagonally across the township.

Township No. 15.—Is principally prairie, with good soil, although gravelly in places. In some places there are small islands of poplar. There are numerous and good hay swamps. Oak River flows through the south-westerly part of the township in a stony valley.

Township No. 16.—The soil is of good quality, being a dark sandy loam. The surface is principally undulating prairie, with patches of willow brush and small swamps; there is also a considerable quantity of good poplar along the eastern shore of Salt Lake, which lies in the middle of the township. Its waters are very bitter and salt. Springs of pure water abound on the north-east shore of the lake. There is a dry bed of an alkaline lake in the northerly part, which is covered to the depth of about two inches with a deposit of salts of soda.

Township No. 17.—Is nearly all rolling prairie and the soil first-class, except a few salt and alkaline patches in the southern half, where there are a few very salt lakes; yet every quarter-section has three-fourths of it good arable land.

Township No. 18.—Is half prairie and half woodland. The soil is everywhere good. The timber is large, sound and clear, much of it fit for sawn lumber. There is a great number of lakes, many of which are brackish, unpalatable to our taste, but relished very much by our cattle.

Township No. 19.—Very level prairie, only broken by a few marshy lakes and muskegs, containing good water. Plenty of timber, chiefly poplar and balm of Gilead. The soil is rather inferior.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie, dotted with belts of poplar. There are two or three creeks and lakes in this township, affording abundance of water. The soil is light and sandy.

RANGE XXIII.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Rough and hilly land, covered with timber and brush lakes, ponds, muskegs and swamps. Inferior soil.

Township No. 2.—Is well suited for settlement being generally rolling prairie with soil of a black rich sandy loam. What little timber there is, lies on the south boundary and is small. Vegetation is luxuriant and a plentiful supply of good spring water can be obtained.

Township No. 3.—Beautifully situated with perfect natural drainage, and rich deep loamy soil. The absence of timber is the only drawback to this township.

Township No. 4.—Rich soil, and in every respect well adapted for settlement. The nearest timber, however, is ten miles away.

Township No. 5.—Rolling prairie, diversified by hills and lakes ; rich soil ; swamps easily drained ; well adapted to agriculture.

Township No. 6—Traversed by the Souris River, south-east of which the soil is first-class. North-east of the river the land is prairie ; inferior soil, dotted with clumps of timber.

Township No. 7—Much of this township is broken by marshes and swamps ; but there are a few sections of very fine arable land. It is traversed by the Souris and a small creek.

Township No. 8—Light soil, extensive hay marshes and abundance of good, pure water render it better adapted for grazing than for agricultural purposes. There is a densely covered timber belt in the centre of the township.

Township No. 9.—The land for two miles along the south side of the Assiniboine River is well adapted to agriculture. The remainder of the township is hilly and marshy, with bush in some parts.

Township No. 10.—Rolling prairie, with clumps of willow, poplar, &c. Nearly all the easterly half is taken up by the Indian reserve. There is a good deal of fine agricultural land and sufficient timber for the requirements of settlers.

Township No. 11.—Is rolling prairie, broken only by several ravines, from 50 to 100 feet deep. In most of the ravines good water can be had in ponds. The soil is a dark loam. There are few islands of poplar in the northern part of the township, but the supply is very small.

Township No. 12.—The surface is rolling, partly prairie and partly woods. The soil is good. Good water can be obtained anywhere by digging a little depth.

Townshsp Nos. 13, 14 and 15.—The surface is undulating prairie with small bluffs of poplar. The soil is good and there are many ponds ; and good fresh water may also be had by sinking wells. Oak River crosses the north-east corner of township No. 14.

Township No. 16.—The soil is a black, sandy loam, gravelly in places. The surface is undulating, principally prairie, with numerous small clumps of brush and islands of poplar. Shoal and Raven Lakes lie on the westerly part. The water in both of these lakes is good. A road to Riding Mountain House crosses the north-west corner of the township.

Township No. 17.—Rolling prairie, with marshes and bluffs of poplar and willow. Two branches of Oak River run into Shoal Lake, of which a part lies in this township. The soil is fertile, and in every respect the land is attractive for settlement.

Township No. 18. Rolling prairie, with marshes and poplar bluffs. Two branches of Oak River and Three Mile Creek

Location of Township.

run through the eastern side of this township. The soil is good, and some of the land was settled upon prior to survey.

Township No. 19.—Level prairie, with numerous lakes, ponds and marshes. Not very much timber. Soil is a deep rich clay loam, free from boulders. Abundance of good water and hay.

Township No. 20.—Forms the summit of the Riding Mountains. There are many small lakes and marshes, although the township is generally well drained. The timber is large enough for building purposes. The soil is very rich and deep.

RANGE XXIV.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Rolling prairie, broken by hills and ravines. The soil is generally a rich black loam, well watered by streams. The marshes contain an abundance of hay. Wood can be obtained from the adjoining township.

Township No. 2.—Rolling prairie. The soil is a rich black clay loam, averaging 12 inches in depth, with a clay subsoil. There are numerous hay marshes and a lake, affording abundance of good water and hay.

Township No. 3.—Rich soil, and in every respect well adapted for settlement. The nearest timber, however, is about six miles away.

Township No. 4.—Open prairie, rolling towards the north. The soil is a rich black loam. Well drained by ravines.

Township No. 5.—Alternately rolling and level prairie. The soil is a rich loam, from 12 to 15 inches deep, with clay subsoil. The Souris River runs through and drains the township, and its banks are sparsely fringed with timber.

Township No. 6.—Much broken by irregular sand hills and knolls. The land is inferior in quality and marshy. There is a thin scattering of poplar bush over the township.

Township No. 7.—Sandy soil, covered with willow clumps and poplar brush. Some parts are cultivable. There is a long narrow lake towards the north, an enlargement of Plum Creek, called Oak Lake.

Township No. 8.—Contains the larger portion of Oak Lake. Much broken by sloughs and ponds. Traversed by Plum Creek. Some of the sections are good arable land, and there is always plenty of game in the season.

Township No. 9.—The Assiniboine River runs south-easterly through Sections 34, 35 and 36. Its banks are lined with timber. The soil is of fair quality, and there is plenty of good water and hay.

Township No. 10.—The Assiniboine River flows south-easterly through the township, and there is a fair quantity of timber along its banks. The soil is good. A creek runs diagonally through the township.

Township No. 11.—Two ridges, about 20 chains in width

and 50 feet in height, traverse the township from north to south. The soil on the ridges is hard and gravelly, but elsewhere it is generally of the finest quality. It has no running water. Two beautiful small lakes, surrounded by woods, lie in the southerly part; but the water, being salt, is useless for domestic purposes. Excellent water can, however, be found in several parts by digging from four to eight feet deep. The absence of wood is the greatest objection to this township being good for settlement.

Township No. 12.—The surface is generally rolling prairie, almost without wood, excepting a few scattered groves of poplar and willows, chiefly in the north-east part. The scarcity of wood is the greatest obstacle to the settlement of this township. The soil is a deep, dry loam, free from stones, and is in every respect well adapted for agricultural purposes.

Townships Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16.—The soil is principally a rich, dark clay loam, with occasional gravel hills, the summits of which are thickly strewn with boulders. There are several lakes of good water, and numerous islands of timber and underwood. These townships are well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 17.—Rolling prairie, with numerous hay marshes and clumps of poplar and willow. The soil is a good clay loam. Three Mile Creek runs through the township. Much of this land was settled upon prior to surveys.

Township No. 18.—Undulating prairie, interspersed with marshes and bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil is a good clay loam. The trail from Fort Pelly to Shoal Lake passes through this township.

Township No. 19.—Immediately south of Riding Mountain. It is drained by Arrow River. The soil is excellent; a good deal of the land was settled upon prior to survey.

Township No. 20.—Lies on the south-eastern slope of the Riding Mountain, and is almost entirely wooded. The soil is excellent.

Township No. 21.—On the Riding Mountain, and watered by the Bird Tail Creek. On either side of the creek a dense willow swamp extends. The general character of this township is hill and woodland. The timber is large enough for building purposes. The soil throughout is very rich and deep.

RANGE XXV.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Undulating prairie, abundance of hay and water. Rich soil. Wood and coal can be obtained from the banks of the Souris.

Township No. 2.—Undulating prairie, with rich sandy loam soil, and abundance of hay and water in the marshes.

Township No. 3.—Open prairie, with large meadows containing hay and water. Rich soil.

Location of Township.

Township No. 4.—Open prairie, with a few sloughs and hay meadows. A little timber can be obtained from the Souris, which traverses the north-west corner of the township. The soil is of fair average quality.

Township No. 5.—Traversed by the Souris. The prairie is occasionally broken by small ridges of sand hills, covered in some places by oak. The soil elsewhere is exceptionally good, and there is an abundance of hay and water.

Township No. 6.—Swamps, sand hills and bush, the former largely predominating. It contains no land fit for cultivation, but would make a splendid run for cattle, furnishing plenty of shelter and an abundance of feed. It is nearly all low land, with a dead level country from here to the Souris River. Soil, third class.

Township No. 7.—Open prairie, with a clump of poplar in the south. The surface is broken with a number of sloughs and marshes, but there are some sections of excellant land.

Township No. 8.—Traversed by Pipestone Creek. Along the shores of Oak Lake there are one or two large sloughs, from which excellent hay can be obtained. Towards the north there are a few clumps of poplar. The soil is a good black loam.

Township No. 9.—The northern part of the township is broken by sand hills, covered with a thick growth of stunted oak and poplar. Seventy-five per cent. of the land is good for settlement.

Township No. 10.—Well adapted to sheep raising, but almost equally well to cultivation. The Assiniboine River and Boss Hill Creek run through the township. There is plenty of timber for all ordinary requirements of settlers.

Township No. 11.—Undulating prairie; rather marshy in places. The land improves in quality as it approaches the Assiniboine River, and some parts are well-wooded.

Township No. 12.—Is situated on the east side of the Assiniboine River. It has a rolling surface, and the west side is broken by deep ravines running towards the river. In these ravines there are poplar and birch not exceeding five inches in diameter. In the valley of the river there are some elm oak and poplar, with a few ash, not exceeding one foot in diameter. The soil in the valley is a rich loam, elsewhere it is slaty, with patches of loam. It has a rolling surface, generally prairie.

Township No. 13.—The soil is fair, and the township fit for settlement, being watered at Arrowhead River and other small streams. There are numerous high gravelly and stony hills.

Township No. 14.—The surface is undulating prairie, the soil good, and a fine creek of good water flows through it. There are numerous bluffs of scrub, but not much good timber.

Township No. 15.—There is a considerable quantity of poplar timber and scrubs in the northern half. The southern

half is chiefly prairie. The soil is dark, sandy loam of good quality. A dry ravine, about seventy feet deep, lies at the eastern, and another, about eighty feet deep, in the western part of the township. Location of Township.

Township No. 16.—The soil is a dark, sandy loam; the surface undulating, principally prairie, but having numerous patches of brush, small swamps, and clumps of poplar and high willow. A road to Fort Ellice crosses the northern part of the township.

Township No. 17.—The greater portion of this township consists of undulating prairie, with small bluffs of poplar and willow, and soil of first quality, well adapted for settlement. The greater part of sections 3, 10, 15, 21 and west half of 22, are occupied by a deep marsh or morass, with bad stagnant water, caused by the discharge of a small stream known as Arrow River, which flows through the north east corner of the township, and empties itself into the marsh in question.

There is no building timber, and not enough for fuel, in this township, but there is a sufficient quantity for all purposes in the valley of Bird Tail Creek, which flows through the adjoining townships on the west.

Township No. 18.—Is undulating prairie, soil of fine quality, and well adapted for settlement. Some small hay marshes and clumps of poplar and willow, but no timber of any consequence. There is quite a number of settlers in the north-west portion of the township, in the vicinity of Bird Tail Creek. The main trail to Fort Pelly runs through this township from the south-east to the north-west corner. The eastern tier of sections is much flooded by the overflow of Arrow River.

Township No. 19.—The soil is rich and there is an abundant supply of wood, hay and water. The township is drained by Bird Tail Creek and its tributaries.

Township No. 20.—Rich soil, well suited for agriculture. The township is drained by the Bird Tail Creek. There is plenty of wood, hay and water.

Township No. 21.—On the Riding Mountain. Drained by the Bird Tail Creek and its tributaries. The soil is very rich and there is plenty of building timber.

RANGE XXVI.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Rolling prairie, traversed by the Souris River from north to south. Coal for fuel is to be found in large quantities on the banks of the upper part of the Souris. The soil throughout is excellent and the marshes contain an unlimited supply of hay and good water.

Township No. 2.—Undulating prairie. The soil is a rich black sandy loam. The Souris River drains the south-western part of this township. The marshes contain hay and good water.

Location of
Township.

Township No. 3.--Good soil. Only a few hay meadows.

Township No. 4.--The Souris River traverses this township diagonally. Its banks are well wooded. The soil throughout is fairly good.

Township No. 5.--The greater part of this township is well adapted to cultivation. There is plenty of good hay and water in the marshes.

Township No. 6.--Rather marshy, but where the land is dry, it is good for agriculture. The marshes contain hay and water.

Township No. 7.--Traversed by Pipestone Creek. The land generally is first class, although towards the south it grows lighter, and the grass is short and stunted. The water is very good, and there are two or three clumps of building timber in sections 27 and 34.

Township No. 8.--Traversed by Pipestone Creek. There is a large slough in the north-east corner. Generally, the land is rich and heavy, but better adapted to grazing than to agriculture.

Township No. 9.--Level prairie. The trail to Fort Ellice diagonally traverses the township. The soil is fairly good, and there is an abundance of hay and water in the marshes.

Township No. 10.--Excellent farming land. Boss Hill Creek runs through the township. Deposits of salts and soda are found in places. The trail to Fort Ellice crosses the township.

Township No. 11.--Well adapted for agricultural purposes.

Township No. 12.--The north-east part is cut off by the Assiniboine River. The land is generally very good but stony in places, and there is a good deal of brush.

Township Nos. 13 and 14.--The soil is generally a good loam, the surface rolling prairie. Good water is scarce. There are a few small patches of poplar.

Township Nos. 15 and 16.--The soil is sandy loam, of good quality. Islands of inferior poplar are numerous, as well as small patches of willow brush. The rest of the township is undulating prairie. Township fifteen is traversed by two ravines, one ninety and the other fifty feet deep.

Township No. 17.--This township is broken by Bird Tail Creek running through in a south-westerly direction. The valley of the creek is some 250 feet deep, and three-quarters of a mile in width. The valley on the west side is generally open and stony, but on the east slope there is some good poplar timber, though not sufficient to supply the settlers for building purposes. The general features of the township are an undulating prairie, with poplar bluffs, clumps of willow, small ponds and hay marshes. The land is of good quality and being rapidly settled up.

Township No. 18.--The eastern tier of sections is much broken by Bird Tail Creek, which flows through a deep valley from 100 to 200 feet in depth, in a southerly direction. There is no timber of any value in this township, that on the

east side of Bird Tail Creek being of inferior quality. However, timber may be easily obtained in the forests to the north, and floated down the creek during high water. The soil is generally of good quality and fit for settlement

Location of Township.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie, with some small ponds and marshes; also scattered clumps of poplar and willow and some scrub. It contains two lakes that have areas exceeding twenty acres. Soil first and second class.

Township No. 20.—Prairie, with some heavy poplar, willow and hazel scrub. There is a chain of lakes of considerable size in the western portion of the township, and numerous small ponds occur elsewhere. The two easterly tiers of sections are included in an Indian reserve. Soil principally first and second, with some third class.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie, nearly all bush, chiefly poplar and palm of Gilead; the soil throughout is excellent and drained by Silver Creek. There are three or four tolerably large lakes in the easterly side..

Township No. 22.—Somewhat hilly, and covered with bush, chiefly poplar, balm of Gilead and white birch. The soil is excellent throughout.

RANGE XXVII.

Township No. 1.—Slightly rolling prairie; watered by South Antler Creek and the Souris River. The soil is a dark sandy loam, rather gravelly towards the south.

Township No. 2.—Slightly rolling prairie. There is a little timber along the banks of the Souris River and the North and South Antler Creeks. The soil is a dark rich loam, with clay subsoil.

Township No. 3.—Level prairie, with rich clay loam soil. Traversed by the Souris River and a creek. The banks of both are fringed with elm and soft maple.

Township No. 4.—Level prairie, with few swamps or muskegs, traversed by a creek. The land throughout is first-class.

Township No. 5.—Open rolling prairie, broken at places by sloughs. A creek runs through from the south-west to north-east. The soil is a dark rich sandy loam.

Township No. 7.—Open prairie traversed by the Pipestone Creek, which grows on its banks elm, oak and a little poplar. The soil is generally good. Abundant supply of hay and water.

Township No. 8.—Rolling prairie with many swamps and hay marshes. The soil is good. The Pipestone Creek passes through the south-western portion of the township, and a little wood grows along its banks.

Township No. 9.—Open prairie, with no wood of any kind, the surface being generally undulating. Many small ponds occur; they contain good water, in which grass is growing, and mostly dry up during the summer. A small stream,

Location of Township.

which is a branch of Gopher Creek, runs easterly across the township. It had good water in June, 1882; but would probably dry up as the season advanced. The Moose Mountain trail crosses the township. Soil very good, being black clay loam from six to eight inches deep, with a clay subsoil; rated second class on account of the numerous ponds.

Township No. 10.—Undulating prairie, watered by Gopher Creek and two other streams. The banks of these are all very high, and in the bottom flats is a good deal of hay land. Water generally good. Soil from six to ten inches deep of alluvial deposit, being black clay loam, with a clay subsoil; first, second, and third class.

Township No. 11.—Undulating prairie; good soil; well adapted for farming. Water can be obtained by sinking a few feet.

Township No. 12.—Undulating prairie; good soil. Very few marshes.

Township No. 13.—The eastern portion is broken by the valley of the Assiniboine; the western half is rolling prairie of fair character. There are a few ravines here and there, but they are useful as drainers. The soil is a rich black loam about 18 inches deep. There is sufficient good timber for the requirements of settlers.

Township No. 14.—Traversed diagonally by the Assiniboine River, which is joined by two streams in the township. Some portions of the land are covered with boulders, but in general the soil is free from stones and rich in quality. There is good deal of timber.

Township No. 15.—The soil is sandy loam with some gravelly knolls. The township is traversed by the Assiniboine River and Bird Tail Creek. On the whole, it is well adapted for cultivation. There is a Sioux Reserve in the south-west corner of the township.

Township No. 16.—Rolling prairie traversed by the Bird Tail Creek. There is a good deal of poplar scattered about, quite enough for settlers' requirements. The soil is fair, but stony in places.

Township No. 17.—Rolling prairie, traversed by several small creeks, and dotted with small patches of scrub and willow and occasional clumps of poplar, sufficiently large for fencing. The soil is a friable black loam from one to three feet deep, with clay subsoil.

Township No. 18.—Rolling prairie rather broken by sloughs and dotted over with clumps of poplar and willow. Two or three creeks traverse the township. The soil is a rich black friable loam.

Township No. 19.—The south-easterly portion of this township is much broken by lakes; the remainder is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The soil is a rich black loam, and there is sufficient poplar for settlers' requirements.

Township No. 20.—Undulating prairie; rich soil. Well watered by a creek which traverses the township.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie dotted with bluffs of poplar and balm of Gilead. Silver Creek and Conjuring Creek cross the township. The soil is excellent.

Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie dotted with clumps of poplar, balm of Gilead and birch. The soil throughout is first-class. The township is well watered by three small lakes and numerous hay marshes.

Township No. 23.—Wood and prairie. Soil throughout very good. A road runs through the township.

Township No. 24.—Covered with timber. The soil is excellent. There are a few small lakes and muskegs in the woods. McKay's trail crosses the township.

Township No. 25.—With the exception of portions of sections 32 and 33 is nearly all third-class land, and of little value for agricultural purposes. About two-thirds of the township is covered with heavy poplar, scattered birch, willows with heavy windfalls in places. Shell River in a valley 250 feet deep flows through the north-west part of the township. The average width of its valley is about one mile. Average width of river is about ninety links and its depth from three to eight feet, with current of four miles per hour, it would form a very convenient means of floating down timber. All water in the township is fresh and good.

Township No. 26.—The greater portion of this township is unfit for agricultural purposes, although fairly suited for grazing. A few sections in the valley of Shell River may be available for settlement, and rank second-class. Shell River in a deep valley of a mile in width, flows through the western portion of the township. There is a great deal of poplar, with some oak, birch, spruce, tamarac, willow scrub and burnt and fallen timber. The top soil as a rule is very rough and broken.

RANGE XXVIII.

Township No. 1.—Slightly rolling prairie, watered by the North Antler Creek. The soil is a dark clay loam.

Township No. 2.—Slightly rolling prairie, watered by the North Antler Creek. The soil is a dark sandy loam with clay subsoil.

Township No. 3.—Level prairie. The soil is first-class. Hay and water in abundance. No timber.

Township No. 4.—Open undulating prairie. The soil is of excellent quality, but there is no timber. There is plenty of hay and water.

Township No. 5.—Rolling, open prairie, rather broken by sloughs. Two creeks cross the northern half of the township. The soil is a dark, sandy loam of good quality.

Township No. 6.—Rolling and level prairie, with a large proportion of very wet land; and if drainage facilities cannot be obtained, it may be considered unfit for cultivation. A creek, believed to be permanent, flows through the centre

Location of Township. of the township, and there is an abundance of feed for cattle. There is no wood. Soil, very rich; chiefly second, with some third and first.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie. Hay and water in the sloughs and marshes. The soil is of excellent quality.

Township No. 8.—Rolling prairie. The north-east corner is crossed by the Pipestone Creek. The soil is very good and deep.

Township No. 9.—Nearly all open prairie, with a great many small ponds. Pipestone Creek runs through the south-west corner; it is a large stream, with a slow current, and in many places over ten feet deep, its water being very good. Along its banks are a few trees, and on section 3 are about forty acres of small timber that might be used for logs for building. Soil, from six to ten inches deep, with a clay subsoil, especially good in the part sloping towards the creek, but on its south side very stony and hard; chiefly first and second-class, with some third.

Township No. 10.—All open prairie, the surface generally undulating, and in some places hilly. Two small streams were running in July, 1882, but seemed likely to dry up as the season advanced. They meander through deep valleys or ravines, affording excellent facilities for drainage. Many small ponds occur, in which, as well as in the streams, the water is good. Soil, on the whole very good, being from five to eight inches deep; chiefly second, with some first and third class.

Township No. 11.—Rolling prairie. The soil is deep, rich, black loam, with clay subsoil. The land is well drained into old water-courses.

Township No. 12.—Rolling prairie; a few swamps in the hollows. There is little or no timber; otherwise the land is adapted for settlement.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie. There are a good many marshes and pond-holes. The marshes contain good water and hay. The soil is very rich and deep.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie. The low lands are rather marshy, but throughout the soil is excellent and deep. There is plenty of good water and hay.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie, traversed by the Assiniboine River. The soil throughout is good, and there is a fair quantity of timber.

Township No. 16.—Traversed by the Assiniboine River and Beaver Creek. The land is generally of fair quality, but in some places it is stony. There is a good deal of young timber scattered about.

Township No. 17.—Rolling prairie. The soil is a dark friable loam, with clay subsoil. The township is watered by Snake and Assiniboine rivers. There is a fair quantity of timber.

Township No. 18.—Rolling prairie, broken towards the north-west by deep ravines and gullies. The soil is very

rich and deep. It is well watered by Snake River and too large creeks. There is a fair proportion of timber.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie. The soil is a black loam. Sufficient poplar bush for requirements of settlers.

Township No. 20.—Well adapted for settlement. The soil is a deep black loam. There is enough poplar for settlers' requirements.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie, dotted with bluffs of poplars, and broken on the west by a deep gulley, through which runs Conjuring Creek. Three of the lakes contain salt, the others fresh, water. The timber is useful only for fence rails. The soil throughout is very good.

Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie, dotted with bluffs of poplar. Some of the timber is large enough for building purposes. A creek traverses the southern half diagonally. The soil throughout is first-class.

Township No. 23.—The Shell River flows through the township. Its banks are covered with poplar. The rest of the land is alternate prairie and scrub. The soil is very good.

Township No. 24.—The Shell River flows through this township, the current being very strong. The land is alternate prairie and scrub. The soil is generally first-class.

Township No. 25.—A fair proportion of the land in this township is first and second-class, and well adapted for settlement, being partly open prairie with a plentiful supply of poplar, suitable for fuel and fencing. Shell River flows through the township in a southerly direction, dividing it into two parts. The valley of this stream has a depth of 250 feet with an average width of one mile. The depth of the river varies from 3 to 8 feet with a current of four miles per hour. A considerable area of this land is very much broken by lakes, sloughs, ravines and the valley of the Shell River.

Township No. 26.—Consist generally of rolling land, the soil being a sandy loam with a clay bottom. The eastern two-thirds of the township is chiefly timber land with a very considerably area of water caused by the numerous lakes and sloughs. The western one-third of the township is much better adapted for settlement, the land being open in places with no timber and only a small proportion of scrub. On the whole it may be stated that it is fairly fitted for settlement, the soil being good and water and timber easily accessible.

RANGE XXIX.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Rolling prairie, traversed by the North and South Antler Creeks. There is a small quantity of timber to be found on the banks of the latter. The soil is of fair quality. Plenty of hay and water.

Location of
Township.

Township No. 2.—Rolling prairie of gravelly loam and clay. There are numerous ridges of gravel and surface stone. The water in the marshes is good, and there is plenty of hay.

Township No. 3.—Open prairie, dotted with clumps of small poplar. The muskegs are numerous, containing good water. The soil is second class.

Township No. 4.—Undulating prairie, with a sparse scattering of timber. Drained by a creek running into the Souris. The land is well adapted to grazing.

Township No. 5.—Open prairie. Two creeks traverse the township, affording an abundance of good water. The soil is a clay loam, from four to six inches in depth, with clay subsoil. Small willow bush is the only timber. This township is not a good one agriculturally, as it is much broken by marshes, and the soil is shallow.

Township No. 6.—Open prairie. Two creeks traverse those parts of the township between sections 33 and 2, and 19 and 5, respectively, and contain good water. There is but little timber, and there are occasional marshes and stony places.

Township No. 7.—Open prairie. Two creeks traverse the township from north to south. The soil is a clay loam about six inches deep generally, although in some sections it is much deeper; clay subsoil. This township is better adapted for stock raising than agriculture.

Township No. 8.—Open prairie. No timber. Two creeks traverse the township from north to south. The soil is a clay loam, with clay subsoil; stony in some places, and occasional marshes occur. The water is everywhere good, and the pasture excellent; would be better for stock-raising than for agriculture.

Township No. 9.—Rolling prairie. The soil is sandy and gravelly on the hills, blacker and more friable in the valleys. There are a few small groups of poplar along the Pipestone Creek. Abundance of hay and fresh water.

Township No. 10.—Undulating prairie, dotted with small bunches of poplar and shrubbery, and traversed by the Pipestone Creek. The soil is generally a sandy loam, without stones. A trail running east and west crosses the township, which would be of great service to settlers.

Township Nos. 11 and 12.—Chiefly rolling prairie, with a small quantity of building timber in the various groves of poplar, though the wood is mostly fit only for fencing or fuel. The land is much broken by small marshes, containing good water. There are also some small streams of good fresh water, which probably run dry in summer. The marshes could be drained into the ravines through which these streams run. Soil—a rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel on the ridges, and in many places scattered granite boulders, useful for building purposes; generally first class.

Township No. 13.—Well adapted for settlement, notwithstanding the scarcity of wood. Plenty of hay and grass. Traversed by several coulées.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, with numerous hay marshes. In the north-west quarter are a few bluffs of poplar and willow. Several ravines traverse the township. The soil is fair, but stony in places.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie. A salt creek traverses the township. A few bluffs of poplar, willow and oak towards the south. The soil is a sandy loam.

Township No. 16.—Level prairie; not attractive to settlement on account of the inferior and stony quality of the land. Beaver Creek, containing good water, crosses from west to east. There are a few bluffs of poplar and willow towards the north-east.

Township No. 17.—The Qu'Appelle Valley crosses this township. Its high banks are crowned with timber. The soil in the valley is very good: elsewhere it is merely coarse sand.

Township No. 18.—Traversed by the Assiniboine River. The banks of this river are well covered with poplar. The valley bottom is good, but the remainder of the township is inferior.

Township No. 19.—The land is undulating and gravelly. East of the river, the soil is fair, but broken by ravines. There are a few bluffs of poplar.

Township No. 20.—West of the Assiniboine River the land is not well suited for settlement, but is well wooded with poplar, birch and oak. On the east side the soil is good, but broken by ravines.

Township No. 21.—Traversed by the Assiniboine River and Smith's and Skunk Creeks. The land is somewhat broken by ravines, but generally good. There is a good scattering of poplar of small size. Several sites for water-powers.

Township No. 22.—The Assiniboine River flows through the township, and is joined by Thunder Creek. The land is marshy in places, and there are a few small lakes, but where the soil is dry it is suited to agriculture. There is a belt of good timber about four miles in length.

Township No. 23.—The central and southern portions are comparatively dry, and well watered by two creeks. These creeks both have excellent mill-sites with sufficient water power. The fall is estimated at about 150 feet in the mile on both creeks, and the current is nearly three miles an hour. The land is somewhat wet, but hay grows luxuriantly. The soil is a black loam.

Township No. 24.—Slightly rolling, and broken on the east by the Assiniboine River and its tributaries. The soil is rich and there is plenty of hay and good water. Several small clumps of willow and poplar are scattered about.

Township No. 25.—The Assiniboine River runs through this township. There is a luxuriant growth of timber, very

Location of Township

little, however, being sufficiently large for manufacturing purposes. The soil is sandy and wet.

Township No. 26.—Generally well fitted for settlement, but much broken—in the northern and western parts by the valleys of Big Boggy Creek and the Assiniboine River. Over one-third of the surface gently rolling. The water in the creek is slightly alkaline, containing some mineral substance also. The township is heavily wooded, principally with poplar and balm of Gilead in the valleys of the river and creek, with some birch, maple, oak and scattered spruce pine; considerable dry wood and wind-fall. Some large sized ponds or lakes. Soil—first, second, and (less) third-class, being in the valleys a deep loam, and on the side hills stony and gravelly, with a good deal of muskeg in sections 23, 25 and 26.

Township No. 27.—Well adapted for stock-farming. Traversed by Big Boggy Creek, which has many good sites for water power. Much of the township is covered with timber and scrub.

Township No. 28—Big Boggy Creek passes through this township, affording many good sites for water power. The land is well suited for stock-farming. Abundance of scrub and small timber.

RANGE XXX.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Rolling prairie; good soil. The marshes contain fresh water and hay. The South Antler Creek crosses the southern portion of the township. There is only a small quantity of timber.

Township No. 2.—Rolling prairie, crossed by the South Antler Creek. The soil is good and the marshes contain good water and hay.

Township No. 3.—Undulating prairie drained by the North Antler Creek. Soil is rather inferior. Not much timber.

Township No. 4.—Crossed by the North Antler Creek. The muskegs contain very good water. A good deal of small timber, hardly larger than brush. The soil is fairly good.

Township No. 5.—Open prairie, traversed by a creek with good water power. The soil is generally a clay loam, varying in depth from six to ten inches; excellent pasturage and abundance of good water; well adapted for stock-raising; very little timber.

Township No. 6.—Open prairie, crossed by a creek. There is abundance of good water and excellent pasturage, well suited for stock raising.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie, with occasional small groups of trees, generally poplar of one inch diameter. Two creeks traverse the township in a south-easterly direction; one of these, in section 12, expands into a small lake. The soil is a clay loam. This township is well adapted for stock-raising.

Township No. 8.—Rolling prairie, with small marshes in the hollows. A creek traverses the township, expanding into occasional small lakes of about 15 acres. The soil is clay loam, with clay subsoil; excellent pasturage and plenty of good water. The land is rather stony in some places.

Township No. 9.—Open prairie. The soil is generally sandy and gravelly. Besides the hay marshes, there are two streams crossing the township from north to south, and a third crossing section 36, affording abundance of good water. There is little or no timber.

Township No. 10.—Open prairie; abundance of hay and water, but very little wood. The soil is sandy. A trail leading to Moose and Wood Mountains crosses the township.

Township No. 11.—Principally rolling prairie. A quantity of poplar timber, with some scattered oak fit for building, is found, growing chiefly on the west bank of Pipestone Creek. West of this timber, the land is more level and open, interspersed with small marshes. On the east side is a large quantity of fallen and standing dead timber, together with small green poplar and willows. Pipestone Creek is a large stream (water fresh and good) running through a wide flat, with high steep banks; water in marshes generally good. Soil—a rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel, with some scattered boulders useful for building purposes; generally first-class.

Township No. 12.—General features similar to township No. 11. The marshes can mostly be drained into convenient ravines. Poplar and oak timber fit for building purposes exists in considerable quantities on the banks of Pipestone Creek which runs through the south-west corner of the township. On its west side are large quantities of dead poplar, standing and fallen; also a few scattered groves of green poplar fit for fencing, and a few trees good for building timber.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, with marshes containing hay. The soil is very good and almost free from stones. There is some timber in section 6. The township is well drained by coulees.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, with numerous hay marshes. Soil is generally a good clay loam. Sufficient timber for settlers' needs.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie, composed of sandy loam. Scissors Creek crosses the east side, but its water is salty. There are a few bluffs of poplar and small oak.

Township No. 16.—Rolling prairie, composed of sandy loam. Beaver Creek runs across the south end of the township, and contains good water. There are a great many bluffs of poplar and a small quantity of oak.

Township No. 17.—The Qu'Appelle valley runs into this township about four miles. The remainder of the land is prairie, of inferior soil.

Township No. 18.—The southern half is prairie; towards

Location of Township.

the north there are numerous bluffs of young poplar and scrub. The land is well adapted for grazing purposes.

Township No. 19.--Undulating and marshy. Inferior soil. Good deal of poplar. The southern tier of sections is traversed by the Red Deer Horn Creek.

Township No. 20.--Undulating and marshy. Inferior soil. Numerous willow swamps. Soil is gravelly and rather inferior. Towards the north there are some bluffs of poplar of medium size.

Township No. 21.--Rolling prairie. The marshes and ponds contain good fresh water. Smith's Creek runs through the township, and on either side are some beautiful locations for settlement. The soil is a clay loam of good quality. There is sufficient timber for settler's needs.

Township No. 22.--Well adapted for grazing, there being numerous marshes containing abundance of hay and water. Towards the south-east the soil improves in quality.

Township No. 23.--This township is, throughout, alternately willow, swamp and pond holes. The north-easterly portion contains a few sections in good condition. The soil is everywhere excellent.

Township No. 24.--On the whole well adapted for agricultural purposes, although containing wet marshes covered with exceedingly rich grass. There is no large tract of timber, but enough small bluffs are distributed over the land to provide fuel and fencing for some time. Soil--average depth 15 inches of alluvial soil, with a clay loam subsoil, sometimes mixed with fine limestone gravel; generally second class.

Township No. 25.--Thickly covered with brush. The land is wet and springy, and unfit for cultivation. The soil is heavy sand.

Township No. 26.--Well suited for settlement, being supplied with timber and good water. Much broken in the eastern and northern parts by the valley of the Assiniboine, which is both wide and deep. This valley is heavily timbered with poplar, balm of Gilead, oak, maple, birch; and a few scattered pines and large willows, the latter principally near the river. Some of the timber is from 12 inches to 18 inches in diameter, and fit for lumber. The greater part of the township is level and covered with dense willow scrub. Soil--a clay and sandy loam; in the valleys deep black loam; on the side hills gravelly and sandy; generally second class.

Township No. 27.--High and rolling prairie, overlooking the valley of the Assiniboine. The soil is a good clay loam. The land is well drained, and the timber is large enough for building purposes.

Township No. 28.--This township is well adapted for farming. The soil is a rich clay loam. The timber is large enough for building purposes. The main trail to Fort Ellice crosses the township.

RANGE XXXI---WEST.

Location of
Township.

Township No. 1.--Well watered by Antler Creek and several springs of fresh water. The soil is good, and in some places first class. There is, however, little timber, but coal for fuel can easily be obtained.

Township No. 2.--Well adapted for farming. Watered by the Antler Creek. Plenty of hay and fresh water everywhere, but little or no timber.

Township No. 3.--The dry soil in this township is of excellent quality, being a rich black sandy loam; but the greater number of the sections are occupied by small lakes and swamps. There is no timber, merely a light scattering of brush. The township is considered well adapted for grazing.

Township No. 4.--Its general character is the same as township No. 3--well adapted for grazing. Soil very rich.

Township No. 5.--Undulating prairie. The soil is very rich, and, with a little drainage, the land would be valuable. The centre is swampy, and to the east there are a few small lakes.

Township No. 6.--Covered with willow brush, small lakes and swamps. Some parts of the township are well drained by creeks, and the soil is very rich. Indications of iron were found by the surveyor.

Township No. 7.--Undulating prairie. Antler Creek flows through the eastern side. The land is very wet, and the surface so badly broken with swamps and ponds that as a field of settlement it is not very desirable. No doubt a great part of it could be reclaimed, and some of what is now useless would then become the most valuable portion. There is a very luxuriant growth of excellent feed for cattle, which, if it could be cultivated, would be very valuable. In the western portion there is a creek towards which, on either side, the land gently slopes for a considerable distance. West of this creek the land is dry and gravelly and has a higher level. Soil--generally very good, but in some places light and stony; chiefly first and second class, with some third.

Township Nos. 8 and 9.--Low, wet, stony land, incapable of drainage. No timber within fifteen miles. Soil--fourth class throughout.

Township No. 10.--Cut up by marshes and hay ponds to an extent rendering the land valueless for agricultural or other purposes. Soil--generally stony, with dry sand and gravel; fourth class.

Township No. 11.--Rolling prairie, with numerous hay marshes. Soil is a clay loam, stony in places. No wood on this township, but it can be obtained from the township adjoining on the north. Suitable for settlement.

Township No. 12.--Rolling prairie. Not well adapted for settlement, the northern portion being largely occupied by

Location of Township.

sloughs, lakes, and ponds. The central portion, from the north-west corner to the south-east corner is greatly broken by Pipestone Creek and its banks, which are about one hundred feet above the stream. The south-western portion is good arable land. There is an abundance of timber, chiefly small poplar, though there is a sufficiency of larger-sized poplar for building purposes to supply several townships. Some stunted elms also occur along the course of the creek. Sections 11, 12 and 15 contain the bulk of the timber. Soil—generally a good rich black loam, with clay subsoil, bearing a rank and luxuriant vegetation; first, second, and third class.

Township No. 13.—Undulating prairie. The soil is a black friable loam. A ridge of heavy timber runs diagonally through the township, broken in places by open pond holes. The timber is suitable for building, fencing and other purposes.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, dotted with clumps of poplar. The creeks traversing it afford abundance of good water. The soil is a black loam, with blue-black clay subsoil.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie, inclined to be marshy. The soil is light and gravelly. A good deal of small timber abounds. Better adapted to grazing than to farming.

Township No. 16.—Marshes and scrub predominate. No large timber. The trail from Fort Ellice to Qu'Appelle crosses the township. The soil is sandy, with a good deal of gravel in some places.

Township No. 17.—Open rolling prairie, the surface broken by ravines and by the descent to the Qu'Appelle River. Water in the river and the creeks is good. In the lakes it is usually fit for domestic purposes, but in some instances is, alkaline and certainly unwholesome. Bush in many parts, but no timber of value except for fuel and fencing. On the whole, the township is well adapted for grazing purposes. Soil—generally light land, and in some places very stony, so as to be classed third, and even fourth, rate; generally second class.

Township No. 18.—Contains some good agricultural land, but is better adapted for grazing purposes. Surface very much broken by the wide and deep valleys of the Qu'Appelle and Cut Arm rivers, as well as by many deep ravines not of great length running into them. The slopes on the south side are generally covered with a thick growth of scrub oak, poplar, willow and hazel, and are nearly in every case steep and stony. All over the township there is abundance of small timber, but only fit for fuel and fencing. Marshes are numerous, and those on sections 7, 8 and 16 large and deep. Water is good in the river, but in the ponds stagnant and bad; there are no creeks worth mentioning. There is good grazing land in the river flats, but probably subject to floods. Soil—generally black mould: in places gravelly, and some-

times stony ; classified chiefly third, with some first and second rate. Location of Township.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie. The soil is fair sandy loam. Along the banks of the Cut Arm are bluffs of poplar and oak. Dense underbrush. Wolverine Creek expands into a beautiful lake in the township.

Township No. 20.—Rolling and broken by numerous hills and swamps. There are some good sections along Wolverine Creek, but elsewhere the land is inferior. The wood is only good for fuel.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie. The soil is a good black loam. Numerous belts of willows, and occasional ponds and marshes.

Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie, interspersed with swamps and covered with willow scrub in the south part, but in the north portion the bushes are more compact. The poplar bluffs have been destroyed by fire, but a young crop of poplar and heavy willow is growing up. A beautiful little creek crosses from the north-west angle to the south-east corner. The present drawback to settlement is the many marshes, which might dry up in the course of a dry season or be drained into the creek and other gulleys. The alluvial soil is from 14 inches to two feet deep, with the subsoil of heavy sandy loam, with but very few stones ; second class.

Township No. 23.—Rolling prairie. North and east there are numerous bluffs of poplar, some of which is large enough for building purposes. The soil is a rich clay loam. A very beautiful lake exists on sections 18 and 19.

Township No. 24.—The south-west quarter is adapted for cultivation ; the remainder of the township is wood and marsh.

Township No. 25.—Wherever dry the land is excellent, but throughout it is much cut up by marshes and ponds, poplar and willow, as to be almost unfitted for settlement.

Township No. 26.—Undulating. Overgrown by willows and bluffs of poplar. Towards the south the timber is larger, and there are a few lakes. Wherever dry the land is excellent.

Township No. 27.—Rolling prairie, much cut up by the ravines formed by the Assiniboine River and Stony Creek, as well as by two other creeks and their tributaries. Where these occur the land is generally gravelly and stony ; but the remainder is fine deep soil, without stones and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The eastern portion contains the only timber ; that is, in the valley of this part of the Assiniboine and along the creeks ; the western portion has only willows, chiefly in bushes and only in a few scattered bluffs. Soil—first, second, and third class.

Township No. 28.—The portion lying west of the valley of the Assiniboine River is a fine high dry prairie, covered with shrubs and clumps of willows. The various marshes,

Location of Township.

which were wet during the spring, were found dry in September, 1882, but full of splendid grasses. There are two depressions or valleys, with water courses, which afford facilities for drainage. The Assiniboine valley is well wooded, furnishing in coming settlers with a supply for building, fuel, and fencing purposes. The river is navigable at this point for fully half the season. Soil--first, second, and third class.

Township No. 29.--Rolling prairie, well drained by Boggy Creek, which flows in a westerly direction through the centre of the township. On the Mountain, in the north-east quarter there is a supply of spruce and poplar fit for building and fuel. The soil is a black loam, with a clay subsoil; first, second, and third class.

RANGE XXXII.--WEST.

Township No. 1.--Only half this township is adapted to agriculture. There is plenty of good water.

Township No. 2.--Traversed by Antler Creek. The land is well adapted for grazing. The soil is rather light, and there are a number of marshes containing good water.

Township No. 3.--Good water-power at two places. The land is undulating, broken by numerous small lakes. The dry land is very rich and would make good farming land. There is abundance of hay and fresh water.

Township No. 4.--Low, and broken by small lakes, sloughs and swamps; a few scattered poplar and willow, of no great size. The soil is very rich, and drainage could easily be effected.

Township No. 5.--The land where dry is very rich, but throughout the township it is much broken by small lakes, and ponds. These could be easily drained; abundance of hay and good water.

Township No. 6.--A good deal of swamp in this township, but where dry the soil is excellent; abundance of hay; well adapted for grazing.

Township No. 7.--Rolling prairie, much broken by water, and crossed by ridges rising considerably above the mean level of the prairie. Even on these latter, however, water holes and sloughs are numerous. The entire absence of wood and the water-broken surface render the township undesirable for agricultural settlement; but it is covered with a heavy growth of grass, which furnishes feed for an unlimited number of cattle. Soil--generally rich; chiefly second class.

Township No. 8.--Rolling prairie, not well adapted for settlement on account of the total absence of timber and because a large portion is covered with marshes, sloughs, &c., though generally, where the surface is dry, the land is good, producing a rich crop of grass. A great portion of the township might be drained at a slight expense. Soil--second and third class.

Township No. 9.--Useless for agricultural or any other purpose owing to the presence of water, stones, and gravel. Circumstances are unfavorable to drainage, which, if practicable, would be unremunerative, owing to the inferior character of the soil; uniformly fourth class.

Township No. 10.--Land of scarcely any value, the general aspect being alternate low and high land containing some few hay meadows, but insufficient for economic purposes. Soil--dry, sandy, and very stony; uniformly fourth class.

Township No. 11.--Gently rolling prairie. The north-east part is rather marshy. There are many marshes in the township, some of them being watercourses; soil is a rich black clay loam. No timber. A branch of the Pipestone Creek flows north-easterly through the north-west quarter of the township, and sometimes overflows.

Township No. 12.--Is rolling prairie throughout well adapted for settlement, but more particularly for grazing. Soil a light sandy loam with sandy subsoil of first and second class. Several running streams of good fresh water and numerous excellent hay meadows are met with throughout. There is a small quantity of poplar fit for fuel to be found in the northern portion of the township. The average depth of alluvial soil is eight inches.

Township No. 13.--The township is broken by the valley of the Pipestone, the banks of which are 150 feet high, very steep. The land to the north-east of the valley is slightly rolling; the soil is dark in color, but shallow. To the south-west the soil is a black friable loam. The northerly and easterly portions are covered with clumps of poplar. The south-east corner contains a thick bunch of timber, varying in size.

Township No. 14.--Rolling prairie, rather broken by sloughs and small lakes. The soil is a black friable loam; a ridge of heavy timber runs through the township, broken by the frequent pond holes and sloughs. plenty of capital hay marshes.

Township No. 15.--Covered with woods and marshes. Light soil.

Township No. 16.--Covered with woods and marshes. Light soil. Some of the timber is large enough for building purposes.

Township No. 17.--Extremely rough and broken by deep ravines, so much so, that, although in many places the land is good as a whole, it can hardly be rated as of any value for agriculture. Being well watered and having abundant shelter in its rugged valleys, it would probably be found suitable for grazing. In the south-west portion, however, is some good farming land. The south bank of the Qu'Appelle River, rising to a height of three hundred feet, is generally covered with thick poplar woods, having trees often of considerable size, with a thick undergrowth of willows, briars, &c. The flats of the river are covered with dense

Location of Township.

masses of high willows. On the north side the flats are usually open, with thin short grass, on a deep dark soil. Scissors Creek though but an insignificant stream, runs through a gorge with sides almost as steep and rough as those of the Qu'Appelle. Soil--first, second, and third class.

Township No. 18.--Generally good land north of the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, but with numerous small marshes and sloughs, usually surrounding ponds of deep water, in some cases good and wholesome. The land is undulating, with many considerable hills; the soil generally black loam with clay subsoil, but light and stony on the hills and banks of the ravines. The lower parts of the valley consists of flat lands, with black soil and thin scanty grass. There are a few springs but only on the sides of the steep ravines, and no living creeks. South of the river the land is nearly all of a flat, marshy character, covered with a dense growth of high willows, unless broken rocky ridges which rise to a height of three hundred feet, with a little good soil on the heights and some half way up the ascent. On the north side of the river there is no large timber except scattered oaks along the ridges of the valley, and in a few other places; but there are numerous islands of small poplar and great patches of thick scrub. On the south side of the Qu'Appelle Valley there is poplar suitable for building purposes. Soil--first, second and third class.

Township No. 19.--Rolling prairie. The soil in the valley is of good quality. The many swamps contain fresh water. The timber is large enough for building purposes.

Township No. 20.--Rolling prairie, somewhat broken by swamps and ponds. The Little Cut Arm Creek, which flows through, is bordered by good building timber and thick underbrush.

Township No. 21.--Rolling prairie, dotted with bluffs of timber and watered by the Red Deer Creek. There are a number of small marshes containing good water. The soil is first-class.

Township No. 22.--The south-east quarter is chiefly rolling prairie, with occasional clumps of willow and some poplar, while the south-west quarter is more thickly interspersed with clumps of willow and scattered timber. The land in the south half is generally very good, there being a good depth of black loam. The north half is more thickly timbered with large groves of poplar, some of considerable size; there are also many ponds and small lakes, and the country is generally more broken.

Township No. 23.--Rolling prairie. There is a good deal of timber scattered about, one bluff in particular, poplar, being large enough for building purposes. Excellent soil and plenty of water.

Township No. 24.--The soil in this township is splendid, and there is plenty of wood, hay and water.

Township No. 25.--Excellent soil, but rather marshy.

Plenty of wood for fuel, but not much building material. Location of Township.
Towards the south there is a good deal of willow and scrub.

Township No. 26.--Good land, but broken by swamps and marshes. There are some large bluffs of building timber, and plenty of dry poplar for fuel. Great deal of willow and scrub.

Township No. 27.--Well adapted for settlement on the whole. The east half is high dry prairie, with a deep rich alluvial soil, from fifteen inches to thirty inches in depth, covered thickly with herbage and shrubs, but few poplar. The west half, with similar soil, has more bluffs, but not containing enough timber to be worth reserving for wood lots. There is a sufficient supply of timber for the first requirements of settlement. Soil--second and third class.

Township No. 28.--Well situated for drainage. The east half is high, dry prairie, covered with willow scrub and clumps of willows, but containing few poplars of any value. The west half has more poplar bluffs, the timber in which will be useful to the settler. Soil--a rich, deep alluvial soil, from eighteen inches to thirty-six inches in depth, with a subsoil of yellow sandy loam, containing indications of lime; first, second and third class.

Tonship No. 29 (fractional).--Rolling prairie, well watered by numerous creeks. The northern portion being rather low and marshy, but well supplied with timber for fuel and building purposes. The flats along the banks of the river are beautiful hay lands. Steep Creek runs through the centre of the township in an easterly direction, and drains the land thoroughly. Soil--a heavy clay loam; first, second and third class.

RANGE XXXIII.--WEST.

Township No. 1.--Rolling prairie. The soil is light and gravelly. Well adapted to grazing, as there is an abundance of hay and water.

Township No. 2.--Undulating prairie. The soil is light and gravelly. Well adapted to grazing.

Township No. 3.--This township is level and dry, but the soil is sandy and inferior; a creek runs across the township from north-west to south-east.

Township No. 4.--Slightly rolling; sandy soil; a few marshes and ponds; in some places very stony and soil inferior. No timber nearer than the Souris Valley; a creek intersects this township near its south-western angle.

Township No. 5.--Rolling prairie; soil is a sandy loam; numerous ponds; no timber; a creek runs through the western part of this township.

Township No. 6.--Rolling prairie; soil is a sandy loam; throughout it is marshy; no timber; a creek crosses the township from north to south-west.

Location of Township.

Township No. 7.--Rolling; soil inferior; a few ponds; little or no timber.

Township No. 8.--Rolling prairie; soil is sandy with gravel ridges, and occasionally very stony; very inferior; many small ponds; no timber; a stream traverses the township in a southerly direction.

Township No. 9.--Rolling prairie, much broken by marshes; the hills are gravelly, the valleys are generally a sandy loam; abundance of hay and water; crossed by the trail to Moose and Wood Mountains.

Township No. 10.--Undulating prairie; not well adapted for settlement, chiefly on account of the great number of sloughs. There is no timber; grass grows abundantly, but is generally of a very coarse rank quality. Along most of the sloughs, creeks, and ravines, nearly all running in a south-easterly direction, and which furnish good drainage facilities; the land is somewhat stony. Soil--where dry, generally very good; first, second and third class.

Township No. 11.--Rolling prairie, well adapted for settlement, having a good supply of poplar and fresh spring water. Vegetation is luxuriant; the northern portion may readily be drained into Little Pipestone Creek. The surface water from the southern portion passes off in a southeasterly direction through the numerous small ravines. The timber is small, being only fit for fuel, and it is found altogether in the north-western portion of the township. Soil--excellent; first, second and third class.

Township No. 12.--Is very well suited for grazing purposes. The land is first and second class, with an abundance of fine hay land and good water. With the exception of a little brule in the south-west corner of the township, there is no timber.

Township No. 13.--Is chiefly rolling prairie; soil, sandy loam of an average depth of eight inches; first and second class; numerous sloughs and small lakes. Pipestone Creek runs through the northerly part of the township, and along its banks some very fair poplar is met with.

Township No. 14.--As a rule very hilly, with many swampy places and sloughs in the hollows. There is no timber of value otherwise than as fuel, and this supply is scanty. The creeks shown on plan are insignificant. The soil is dark in color and good, but so stony and gravelly that classification was difficult, as the surveyor found the lower soil better than the surface promised. On the sides of the ravines and in a few other places the land is undoubtedly too stoney and light to have much value. Soil--second and third class.

Township No. 15.--Prairie, with a scattering of scrub and young poplar; light soil; adapted to settlement.

Township No. 16.--A large portion of this township is covered with scrub and young poplar; numerous marshes; light soil.

Township No. 17.--Good land, but covered with young poplar, willow, wild roses and dense underbrush. Much broken by ravines and creeks.

Township No. 18.--Traversed by Little Cut Arm Creek. The whole township may be said to be made up of under-brush, with occasional belts of timber, and numerous ponds and marshes. The soil is fair.

Township No. 19.--Crossed by Little Cut Arm Creek. The land is rolling and rather stony. There are a number of small ponds and alkaline marshes. A few clumps of poplar are scattered about.

Township No. 20.--The soil is inferior, and there are a great number of small ponds and hay marshes. There is a fair quantity of timber.

Township No. 21.--Adjoins the second principal meridian, and is only three miles in width. The land is good and there is a fair quantity of poplar scattered about. Big Cut Arm River flows through a deep valley about a mile wide.

Township No. 22.--This is a fractional township; well watered; good soil. Plenty of hay. Several belts of building timber.

Township No. 23 (fractional).--Rolling prairie, except the southern portion, which is a large swamp with small ponds in it, being the source of Red Deer Creek and other streams. The marsh is surrounded by poplar bluffs, containing timber that will be useful to the neighboring settlers. Soil--second and third class.

Township No. 24 (fractional).--Rolling prairie, containing many marshes and sloughs and covered with willows. There are also a few bluffs of poplar, supplying a small amount of building timber. Soil--second and third class.

Township No. 25.--This is a fractional township; excellent soil. Abundance of hay, water and building timber. Towards the south the water is rather alkaline.

Township No. 26.--A fractional township; undulating; good soil; broken by marshes and swamps. There is much green and dry poplar, willow and scrub scattered about.

Township No. 27 (fractional).--Covered with willow brush and poplar, but having no timber of economic value. Soil--a rich loam, but sometimes low, with a good chance for drainage; second and third class.

Township No. 28 (fractional).--Covered with heavy willow bushes, with some large poplar trees among them, but not sufficient to reserve for wood lots. Soil--a rich loam, with very few stones; second and third class.

Township No. 29.--Is a fractional township, abutting on the second principal meridian. Soil--second and third class, mostly covered with scrub or thick willows. Soil is a heavy clay loam.

Location of
Township.

RANGE XXXIV.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Undulating prairie. The soil is a light gravelly loam. Very few muskegs. Traversed by the Souris River; banks fringed with timber.

Township No. 2.—High rolling prairie. The soil is second class. Intersected by the Souris River, its banks fringed with timber.

Township No. 3.—Level and dry, but the soil is sandy and inferior.

Township No. 4.—Rolling prairie; soil is sandy and inferior; many parts are stony; a few ponds and marshes; no timber; two small creeks join in this township, traversing it in a southerly direction.

Township No. 5.—Rolling prairie; soil, sandy and inferior; no timber; numerous ponds.

Township No. 6.—Inferior soil; numerous ponds; no timber.

Township No. 7.—Inferior soil; numerous ponds; no timber.

Township No. 8.—Soil is sandy, with gravel ridges, and very stony in places; numerous small ponds; no timber.

Township No. 9.—This township contains only twelve sections; it is undulating prairie, broken by hay marshes and ponds; the soil is sandy; abundance of water and timber can be procured from Moose Mountain.

Township No. 10 (fractional).—Rolling prairie, quite unfit for settlement on account of the marshes, which are numerous and large. There is no timber; but plenty of rank grass. Soil, four to ten inches deep, with a clay subsoil; chiefly third class, with some first and second.

Township No. 11 (fractional).—Rolling prairie; not well adapted for settlement, there being very little agricultural land, but mostly scrub, willow marshes, and gravelly ridges. Soil, five to nine inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second and third class.

Townships 12 and 13.—These are two fractional townships abutting on the second Initial Meridian and containing only the most easterly half tier of sections. The soil is generally a light sandy loam, with a light clay subsoil. Rolling prairie, generally ranking between first and second class, with numerous small swamps or marshes.

Township No. 14 (fractional).—Nearly all hilly or stony or gravelly land, with some clumps of poplar and small brush. Soil, second and third class.

RANGES WEST OF THE 2ND PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN. Location of Township.

RANGE I.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Undulating prairie, broken by occasional ravines ; the soil is generally good, although stony in places ; water is abundant and good.

Township No. 2.—This township is composed of prairie, with a good many hay meadows, and is suitable for agriculture, especially in the southern portion. The north-western and north-eastern corners of the township are somewhat broken by the River Souris and by ravines running from it. The soil is a light clay loam. Water is plentiful, and grass very luxuriant. There is a fair supply of wood fit for fuel along the river.

Township No. 3.—For the most part gently rolling prairie, much broken on the south by ravines and the Souris River, the banks of which are timbered in patches. The land in the north is much broken with marshes containing deep water. Sandy and gravelly soil ; uniformly rated third class.

Township No. 4.—Open prairie, with clay soil ; broken by gravelly knolls and a number of sloughs and pondholes.

Township No. 5.—Prairie sufficiently undulating for drainage ; capital soil and abundance of good water from Moose Mountain Creek, which runs through the township.

Township No. 6.—All prairie, except some small patches of silver poplar scrub. A few large ponds ; water good. There is some very good hay land. Soil—clay and sandy loam, with clay and sand subsoil, and some limestone gravel ; second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling and level prairie, well watered by several small running streams. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam.

Township No. 8.—Rolling prairie, covered with spear grass. The soil is a sandy loam. There are a few bluffs of willows and small poplars, and occasional creeks and ponds.

Township No. 9.—Undulating prairie. Large timber is found only on Sections 30 and 31. In the rest of the west half there are numerous bluffs of poplars ; in the east half none of any consequence. There are two streams, supplied by surface water, in the north-west portion of the township. They are not saline ; but the water found in ponds is putrid. The land, which is desirable for settlement, is not stony, although there is to be found some limestone, which produces, when burnt, a good quality of lime. The soil is very

Location of Township.

good, being a loam, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class.

Township No. 10.—Rolling prairie, broken by small ridges, poplars and willow bluffs. Over one-third is marshy and, with the exception of Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18, only fitted for grazing, for which it would suit splendidly. There is plenty of small poplar fit for fencing; in the south-west corner is some fit for other purposes. The soil is sandy, in some places having a clay subsoil; chiefly second and third class.

Township No. 11.—Rolling prairie, of dark clay loam. There is a good deal of marsh land, which could be easily drained; sufficient timber for the requirements of settlers; well adapted for cattle-raising.

Township No. 12.—Chiefly rolling prairie, there being only a few small groves of poplar and some patches of fallen and standing dead timber. On Sections 16 and 17 is a lake with brackish water; but the ponds and marshes generally have good fresh water. Soil—a rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel in places; chiefly first class. There are some granite boulders, useful for building purposes.

Township No. 13.—The centre and easterly portions of this township are well adapted for farming purposes, being fine, level prairie, having an average depth of 10 inches of alluvial soil, with light clay subsoil. "Pipestone Creek" runs through the north portion, which is much broken in consequence. Another branch of the same creek traverses the southern portion of the township and the south bank thereof is timbered with poplar, suitable for building purposes. Some settlers were squatted in the township at time of survey. They had log houses built and some breaking done.

Township No. 14.—Undulating prairie, traversed by Pipestone Creek and a trail to Fort Ellice. The land is of fair quality, and there is plenty of wood for fuel and fencing. There are a few swamps.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie; patches of scrub, willow, and young poplar; a good deal of swamp. The soil is a sandy loam; it is considered well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 16.—The soil is very rich, but the surface somewhat broken by ponds and water-holes. There is a small quantity of building timber, but most of it is only good for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 17.—Good farming land; easily cleared; superior soil.

Township No. 18.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River, the northern valley of which contains some of the finest land in the country. Below the river the township is covered with scrub, together with some timber large enough for building purposes.

Township No. 19A (fractional).—Prairie broken by small hay swamps and poplar clumps.

Township No. 19.—Undulating prairie, dotted with scat-

tered poplar and willow. The soil is a rich sandy loam, Location of Township. about 12 inches deep. The eastern portion is traversed by Little Cut Arm Creek.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie, with scattered poplar and willow. Good hay and water; rather marshy in places.

Township No. 21.—Thickly wooded; traversed by Big Cut Arm Creek. Good soil.

Township No. 22.—Consists of prairie, diversified with bluffs of poplar and marshes; traversed by the Big Cut Arm River, which passes through a marsh its whole course through the township. This marsh cannot be crossed even by unladen animals. Though this may be an obstacle to settlement, the township contains some fair pieces of prairie. There is some heavy brush. Soil—chiefly third class; with some first and second.

Township No. 23.—Much broken by marshes and water-holes. Many poplar bluffs and willow brush. The soil is inferior.

Township No. 24.—Broken land, covered with brush, willow and poplar, and with innumerable small ponds. Inferior soil. Wood very useful for fuel.

Township No. 25.—The land is alternately level and broken, of good quality. There is a good deal of scrub and small poplar, and a quantity of marsh land in this township.

Township No. 26.—Level prairie; inclined to be wet towards the south and east. The soil is of fair quality. In the northern part there are a few bluffs of green poplar. The township is well watered with running streams.

Township No. 27.—Traversed by Stony Creek. The land is very fertile; and there is plenty of wood, hay, and water.

Township No. 28.—The soil is very rich; but there are numerous lakes and marshes, which somewhat detract from the character of the land for agriculture. There is plenty of timber suitable for building and fencing.

Township No. 29.—The surface of this township is gently undulating, and almost covered with a growth of poplar willow and brush. The average depth of alluvial soil is about 12 inches, with a yellowish clay subsoil. Water in the creeks is good and abundant. The poplar in the belts and islands is suitable for building purposes, fencing and fuel.

Township No. 30.—The surface is gently undulating and is overgrown with poplar and willow bushes, and occasional belts of poplar wood. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, of an average depth of 12 inches, with a yellowish clay subsoil. The eastern portion is to a great extent covered with numerous marshes and ponds, and the northern sections are broken by ravines and by the valley of the White Sand River. Steep Creek runs through the southern part of the township.

Location of Township.

RANGE II.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Rolling and undulating prairie; excellent agricultural land. The soil is a rich, black mould, very deep and without stones; there is a lake in Sections 4, 5 and 7, containing good water.

Township No. 2.—The eastern part is rolling prairie, and is suitable for farming purposes. The soil of second class quality. There is a good supply of wood fit for fuel along the Souris. The northern and western portions are very hilly, and broken by the Souris, and by deep ravines. The grass is generally very luxuriant.

Township No. 3.—Very rough and much broken by ravines, and also by the Souris River and Moose Mountain Creek, along which streams there is some scrubby timber. Not considered well adapted for settlers. Soil—in places, a black loam, but mostly sandy and gravelly; generally third class.

Township No. 4.—Rolling prairie, with clay soil; the western half is much broken by ravines and gullies running from two small creeks.

Township No. 5.—Prairie, sufficiently undulating for drainage; capital soil and abundance of good water from a stream running through the township.

Township No. 6.—Prairie, mostly undulating. Moose Mountain Creek enters at the northern boundary, near the centre of Section 32, and passes south and east till it leaves the township near its south-east corner. The stream averages 95 feet in width, and the water is very good. Several good mill sites may be selected, and timber could be floated down from Moose Mountain during the spring freshets. The valley of the creek, which is both wide and deep, contains many granite boulders. There are a few small lakes, which contain good water, and also some good meadows. Some silver poplar scrub occurs. Soil—clay and sandy loam, with clay and sand subsoil, and in places, some limestone gravel; generally second class.

Township No. 7.—Level prairie, traversed by Moose Creek and another without name. The soil is a black, sandy loam of great fertility, but there is no wood nearer than Moose Mountain.

Township No. 8.—Rolling prairie, covered with spear grass; the soil is a sandy loam; there are a few bluffs of willows and small poplars; also some small creeks of fresh water and a few ponds.

Township No. 9 (fractional).—Nearly all but the easterly and southerly tiers of sections fall within the reserve of White Bear's band. The south tier is rolling land, with numerous bluffs of poplar timber, on Sections 1, 2 and 3, which is suitable for fencing and fuel. The eastern tier has numerous poplar bluffs also, the greater part of Sections 23 and 24 and the whole of Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 being covered with heavy timber of all sizes, up to 18 inches in

diameter. The northern portion is very hilly, being in the Moose Mountain. The heavily timbered sections contain large lakes of fresh water, the source supplying which could not be determined, though it must be other than surface drainage. Soil—excellent for farming purposes, but in the north part better adapted for grazing; first and second class.

Township No. 10.—Very broken, being cut up by numerous lakes and ponds, with the exception of Sections 25, 35, 36, and portions of Sections 26, 24, and 13; very thickly timbered in the north-east part, with poplar, willow, hazel, etc., the poplar growing to 14 inches in diameter. The south tier of sections is included in the reserve of White Bear's band. Soil—generally sandy, with a sandy and stony subsoil; chiefly third, with some second class.

Township No. 11.—Prairie, dotted with clumps of small-sized poplars and willows; the soil is a rich, dark, clay loam, but, owing to the number of hay marshes, the township is better adapted to stock-raising than to general farming.

Township No. 12.—Principally rolling prairie; a few small marshes; scarcely any kind of timber. Near the centre is a large lake, with a hard bottom, and good water of an average depth of 5 feet. The water in the marshes is generally good. Soil—a clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel; uniformly first class.

Township No. 13.—Surface rolling. The north portion has a good deal of poplar timber and willow brush growing in scattered groves and bluffs. The south part is open prairie. Many grass marshes, ponds and lakes occur, all containing fresh water. The trail from Fort Ellice to Moose Mountain crosses from north-east to south-west. Soil—a dark, clay loam; about 1 foot deep, with a clay subsoil; first-class.

Township No. 14.—Gently undulating, with a number of deep swamps; traversed by Pipestone Creek. The soil is fair in quality, and there is plenty of wood for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 15.—One-half of this township is covered with scrub, willow and scattered poplar, the latter only fit for firewood; the soil throughout is first-class.

Township No. 16.—The soil is a rich, deep, black loam, with a clay subsoil. It is admirably adapted for agriculture, being well watered and timbered.

Township No. 17.—Splendid farming land; abundance of hay and water. The soil is a black loam, very rich and deep.

Township No. 18.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River. The whole township is covered with dense brush and scrub and occasional groves of poplar, ash and willow.

Township No. 19.—Second class land, broken by small ponds. There is a good deal of scrub.

Township No. 19 A (fractional). Well adapted for cultivation; good land; plenty of timber for fuel; hay and fresh water.

Location of Township.

Township No. 20.—Traversed by Little Cut Arm Creek. The soil is very good, and there is plenty of wood for fuel. The water is fresh and abundant.

Township No. 21.—Rather marshy, but can easily be drained. The soil is fair, and there is an abundant supply of timber for building and fuel.

Township No. 22.—For the greater part wooded with poplar, up to 10 inches in diameter, and containing a great number of lakes and marshes, so that it may be regarded as unattractive for settlement. Soil—third class.

Township No. 23.—Prairie land, of very good quality and well watered. There is a quantity of brush in the south-east part.

Township No. 24.—There are two lakes and several creeks of good water, although a few ponds have an alkaline taste. The soil is a rich, heavy clay loam. There is not much building timber.

Township No. 25.—The land is very good in some parts, inferior in others. The timber is large enough for building, fuel and fencing. The water is generally good, but there are a few ponds containing water having a bitter taste.

Township No. 26.—The soil is black clay, of superior quality, well watered by running streams and ponds containing good water. The timber will be useful for fencing and fuel.

Township No. 27.—The soil is rich, black, sandy loam, varying from 1 to 2 feet in depth. Gravelly subsoil. The country is well watered with creeks and ponds, and there is plenty of timber from 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

Township No. 28.—Rolling prairie, with numerous lakes and marshes and poplar bluffs. The soil is a rich, black loam, from 9 inches to 2 feet in depth. Gravelly subsoil.

Township No. 29.—The surface of this township is gently undulating and overgrown in places with small poplar and brushwood. The soil is a sandy loam, of an average depth of 12 inches, with a reddish clay subsoil. The trail from Qu'Appelle to Pelly runs across the township in a north-easterly direction.

Township No. 30.—The surface is gently undulating, with a soil of an average depth of 12 inches, with a dark, yellowish clay subsoil. The northern half of the township is, to a considerable extent, overgrown with poplar, generally of small growth, and contains numerous ponds and marshes, with a few lakes. The south-east quarter is not so thickly overgrown as the north half, and the south-west quarter still less so. Timber can be had for building purposes, and for fencing and fuel.

RANGE III.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—This township is traversed and much broken by the Souris River and the numerous creeks, gulches, and ravines running into it. These are fringed with ash,

elm, maple and willows. Many parts of the township are densely covered with hops and other creepers and shrubs. The south-west corner is fair agricultural land.

Township No. 2.—This township is generally slightly rolling prairie, except in the southern part, where deep ravines run from the Souris River up into the first tier of sections. The soil, as a rule, is light, sandy loam, and in a few sections would be fairly good for farming. There are a great many small ponds and the grass about them is of the best quality and very luxuriant. On the whole, the township would be better suited to grazing than farming purposes.

Township No. 3.—Not attractive for settlement, being much broken with deep water marshes and totally devoid of timber. Soil—very sandy; generally third class.

Township No. 4.—Prairie: clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls and sloughs.

Township No. 5.—Prairie; the soil is a clay loam; there is a number of small, scattered grassy ponds.

Township No. 6.—All prairie, with a good deal of silver poplar scrub, sufficiently undulating to admit of drainage. Several large ponds, with good water. Meadow land in considerable areas. Soil—clay and sandy loam, with clay and sand subsoil, occasionally mixed with limestone gravel; first and second class. Some gravel ridges.

Township No. 7.—Partly level and partly rolling prairie. The soil is a black, sandy loam. Traversed by Moose Mountain Creek, a rapid stream, having several capital mill sites.

Township No. 8.—Level prairie, with the exception of the north half of the northern tier of sections, which takes in part of Moose Mountain. Two creeks run south from the mountain. The township is dry and free from ponds. The soil is a sandy loam.

Township No. 10 (fractional).—Woodland, with a plentiful growth of poplar, balm of Gilead, some white birch, ash, and very dense undergrowth of hazel; some of the timber is adapted for building purposes. Lakes and ponds with generally very bad water, occupy about half the entire area. Sections 1, 2 and 3 are included in the reserve of White Bear's band. The surface is of a heavy, rolling character. Soil—sandy, with a subsoil generally sandy and stony; third class.

Township No. 11.—Prairie, dotted with clumps of poplar and willow, and broken by ponds and marshes. The dry sections are well adapted to tillage. Some of the timber is 12 inches in diameter; abundance of water.

E. Township No. 12.—The north part is altogether rolling prairie, with a few small marshes. There is but little timber, in small poplar groves, and fit for nothing beyond fencing. A small brook runs north-east, containing good water. That in the ponds and marshes is also generally fresh. Soil—a rich clay loam, slightly mixed with limestone gravel, principally in ridges; uniformly first class.

Location of Township.

Township No. 13.—Gently rolling prairie, with numerous small marshes and ponds, in which the water is fresh. Soil—a sandy loam, about 10 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class.

Township No. 14.—Gently undulating, with numerous deep swamps and gullies. Traversed by the Pipestone Creek. Abundant supply of wood for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 15.—The soil is excellent, but there is a number of marshes. Pipestone Creek runs through the south-west portion of the township.

Township No. 16.—Nine-tenths of the township may be considered adapted for farming, being good soil, well watered and timbered. The remainder is partly sand and swamp.

Township No. 17 (fractional).—Part of Indian reserve.

Township No. 18 (fractional).—The land about Round Lake is beautifully situated and combines every attraction for settlement. The rest of the township is covered with scrub. The south part of the township is included in an Indian reserve.

Township No. 19A (fractional).—Alternate prairie and scrub, with a few hay marshes. Well adapted for grazing.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie, with numerous bluffs of poplar and willow and a large number of swamps. No timber fit for building. Soil—in most of the dry land a good, black loam, but some of it is of poor quality and stony; classified second rate throughout.

Township No. 20.—Generally level, and very wet, at least one-third of the surface being marsh, rendering the township only fit for grazing purposes. The timber consists of groves of poplar of small size, affording a limited amount of fuel. The soil on the higher parts is inferior, being gravelly. On the level parts are many boulders, which would greatly interfere with successful cultivation.

Township No. 21.—Building stone along the banks of the Little Cut Arm Creek. Rolling prairie; soil is black loam. Poplar bush in the north-west of the township. The Prince Albert trail crosses westward.

Township No. 22.—The soil is excellent, being a rich, clay loam. There is a number of marshes and ponds.

Township No. 23.—The greater part is covered with willows and poplar, the latter varying from 1 inch to 2 inches in diameter, the supply being sufficient to provide the settlers with fuel, fencing and building material for many years to come. There is a superabundant supply of water of comparatively good quality, and there is also a large extent of good hay land, but the surface of the ground is very much broken by large marshes, so much so that in July the surveyor experienced much difficulty in finding a passable cart trail. Soil—excellent, being a black loam and, in some places, a sandy loam, resting on a subsoil of whitish clay; chiefly second class.

Township No. 24.—Rolling prairie. There are two large

muskegs, one in the centre of the township, the other towards the south. Through the former a swift creek runs northerly into the White Sand River. This creek would furnish good water power. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, and there is enough timber for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 25.—Good soil; traversed by a tributary of White Sand River and several creeks. Timber good for fuel and fencing purposes.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, drained by numerous small running creeks, containing good water. The soil is a black, clay and sandy loam.

Township No. 27.—Level prairie, slightly undulating. There are a number of marshes covered with grass, and two creeks, one to the north and the other to the south of the township. The soil is a dark, rich, clay loam, with clay sub-soil. There are some poplar groves and a good deal of scrub brush on the eastern side.

Township No. 28.—Broken by sandy ridges and hay marshes; well watered by running streams. Adapted for grazing.

RANGE IV.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—The north half of this township is much broken by large ravines running easterly into the Souris River, and is thickly strewn with boulders and stones. The south half is fair agricultural land.

Township No. 2.—This township is not suitable for farming purposes, except a few sections in the northern part. It is chiefly rolling prairie, with light, sandy loam in the higher places and clay and gravel in the lower. The Souris River crosses the south-west corner. Its banks are very high. There is a fairly good supply of timber along the river. Water is abundant throughout this township.

Township No. 3.—Rolling prairie, totally devoid of timber, and unattractive for settlement. Soil—light and sandy; uniformly third class.

Township No. 4.—Prairie; clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls.

Township No. 5.—Undulating prairie. The soil is inferior and stony in places; no timber.

Township No. 6.—All prairie, with a good deal of meadow land, and sufficiently undulating for drainage. Some silver poplar scrub. Water good. Soil—clay and sandy loam; some limestone, gravel, and a few boulders; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Marshy in some places, and traversed by Moose Mountain Creek. The soil is a good, black, sandy loam.

Township No. 8.—Level prairie, with the exception of the north half of the northern tier of sections, which takes in part of Moose Mountain. The soil generally is a sandy loam. Two creeks runs south from the mountain.

Location of Township.

Township No. 10.—Rolling surface; much broken, and thickly covered with poplar, white birch, ash, and very heavy underbrush, consisting chiefly of hazel, rose bushes and thorns. The timber, especially the poplar, is of good size, more particularly in the south part, which can be utilized for building. Too much broken by ridges and water, which latter occupies more than one-third of the area, to be available for cultivation. Soil—light and sandy, with stony subsoil; third class.

Township No. 11.—Broken by ridges and marshes. The dry land is excellent; the soil a rich, dark loam. Well adapted for cattle-raising. The timber is of medium size.

Township No. 12.—Chiefly rolling prairie, with groves of poplar, some of which is suitable for building. The land is very much broken by small ponds and marshes, especially towards the south, containing good water. Soil—rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel, principally in ridges, and some scattered boulders useful for building; uniformly first-class.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, with numerous small ponds and grassy marshes. The water in the lakes (one of which, on Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 contains about 400 acres), ponds and marshes, is fresh. Soil—a sandy loam, about 18 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class throughout.

Township No. 14.—The land is second rate and swampy, but well adapted for farming.

Township No. 15.—Pipestone Creek flows through this township, and on either side in many places there are fine hay marshes. The soil throughout is excellent. There are two good-sized lakes of fresh water.

Township No. 16.—Not well adapted for settlement. There is a good deal of water and underscrub, and the soil does not compare favorably with other townships.

Township No. 17.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 18 (fractional).—The only good land is in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River. There is a great quantity of scrub and wood land, broken by ravines. The portion south of the river is included in an Indian reserve.

Township No. 19A (fractional).—Scrubby prairie, with clumps of small poplar and a few hay swamps.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie, much broken by swamps and scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. A small quantity of poplar and willow in the southern part fit for rail timber.

Township No. 20.—Very flat and wet, having a large proportion of marsh lands, difficult of drainage. Several small groves of poplar fit for fuel. Soil—in the higher portions of inferior quality, being gravelly, while in the flat lands are many boulders of various sizes, rendering the land suitable for grazing only; third class throughout.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie, easily drained. This soil is a rich, black mould, with clay subsoil. Timber in the

south half. Little Cut Arm Creek crosses the township.

Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie, watered by Little Cut Arm Creek running through the centre, northwards. The soil is a light, sandy loam.

Township No. 23.—There is sufficient timber for purposes of settlement, but it is not large enough to be manufactured into sawn lumber. Poplar is the only kind to be met with. Section 34 contains the largest timber in the township. Sections 30, 31 and 32 are nearly destitute of timber. Soil—very fertile, but in spring a great deal of the surface is covered by the overflow of the waters of Leech Lake, thus rendering it unfit for cultivation; second class.

Township No. 24.—Leech Lake, about thirteen miles square, lies within this township. Two creeks run into the west side of the lake. The soil is a good clay loam, well adapted to agriculture. There is a fair amount of building timber.

Township No. 25.—Undulating prairie. The soil is a rich clay and sandy loam. There is a large lake in the centre of the township, and otherwise the land is well watered. There is some timber large enough for building purposes.

Township No. 26.—Traversed by a tributary of the White Sand River, a swift stream, with capital mill-sites. The timber is large enough for building purposes. The soil is very good.

Township No. 27.—Level prairie. The soil is a sandy loam, of fair quality. The White Sand River runs through the township in a northerly direction; numerous marshes; a good deal of thick willow and scrub. The trail from Qu'Appellé to Fort Pelly runs diagonally through from south-east to north-west.

RANGE V.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—The south half of this township is good agricultural land. The north half is stony, but contains excellent pasturage.

Township No. 2.—This township is not adapted for settlement. The south half is cut up by deep ravines running parallel to the river, and is devoid of grass. The other half is also generally very poor, being composed of baked, sandy prairie, with a few patches of meadow. The valley of the Souris is well supplied with fairly good timber; on the tops of the hills it is very abundant and of the very best quality.

Township No. 3.—Gently rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and (deep water) marshes, and not attractive for settlement. Soil—generally of a barren, hard, sandy and gravelly nature; third class.

Township No. 4.—Undulating prairie. Clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls and sloughs.

Township No. 5.—Good land, but rather stony. Hilly and broken in the centre.

Township No. 6.—The north part is level, with some very

Location of
Township.

Location of
Township.

good meadow land ; the south part is undulating prairie, with some silver poplar scrub. Very good water, obtainable in abundance, by digging down a few feet. Absence of timber the only drawback. Soil—clay loam with clay subsoil, and sandy loam with sandy subsoil, the former occupying a much greater area ; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie, broken by a few marshes. The soil is a rich, deep, black, sandy loam ; traversed by Moose Mountain Creek.

Township No. 8.—Prairie, level, with the exception of a ridge of sand hills, extending from east to west across the centre of the township. The soil is a sandy loam. Moose Mountain Creek runs from east to west across the southern end.

Township No. 9 (fractional).—Parts of Sections 3 and 8, and all of Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 are level prairie and well adapted for farming purposes. Sections 31 and 32, and parts of Sections 28, 29, 30 and 33, are included in Ocean Man's reserve. The remainder is hilly, and consequently better adapted for grazing than agriculture. The north-east portion is well timbered with poplar, some of which is fit for building, and the rest of the hilly part has numerous bluffs of poplar. There is considerable limestone in the hilly parts, and numerous lakes occur, having pure water furnished by springs. Soil—clay loam, chiefly second class.

Township No. 10 (fractional).—Very broken. Well timbered, except a small portion in the north sections, which is half prairie and half poplar woods. The timber generally consists of poplar, ash and willow, with a dense undergrowth of hazels, thorns, and rose bushes ; a few white birches occur. Soil—generally sandy, with a stony subsoil, though sometimes one of clay ; chiefly third class, the only portion not too broken for agriculture being included in the Indian reserve.

Township No. 11.—Good land for mixed farming and grazing. Marshy in some places. The water is fresh and hay abundant. The soil is a dark clay loam. Timber is of medium size.

Township No. 12.—Rolling prairie on the north, gradually rising towards the south into Moose Mountain. The south part lies entirely within the mountain, and is very much broken by ponds and lakes, the water in which is generally fresh and good. There is a large quantity of live poplar fit for fuel and fencing ; also, fallen and standing dead timber, among small, green poplar and willow, together with a few scattered green poplar fit for building. Soil—a rich, clay loam, with limestone gravel on the ridges ; first class.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, with numerous marshes and ponds. A large marsh extends across nearly the whole of the north part, and an alkaline flat occurs about the centre of the township. The water in the ponds and marshes is fresh. Soil—a sandy loam, 6 inches deep, with a clay sub-

soil; first class, except in the big marsh.

Location of Township.

Township No. 14.—Open prairie, with a good many swamps. The soil is of excellent quality.

Township No. 15.—Nearly covered with poplar and willow. Pipestone Creek flows through in a south-easterly direction, and contains fresh water. The soil is everywhere very good; in some places a sandy loam, in others a clay loam.

Township No. 16.—Prairie, dotted with a few small poplar bluffs. There is plenty of splendid land, but there is a good deal of rather light soil. Weed Creek expands into a large lake, which has a large muskeg towards its northern shore. There are also a good many smaller lakes.

Township No. 17.—Forms part of certain Indian reserves.

Township No. 18 (fractional).—The soil is rather inferior and covered with patches of poplar and willow scrub. All but the extreme north-east part of the township is included in Indian reserves.

Township No. 19 A (fractional).—Good land in the river valley and on the upper plateau; but the latter is rather broken by ravines. There is a small lake through which the Qu'Appelle River flows.

Township No. 19.—Crooked Lake covers a portion of the south-west corner. The soil is a good, sandy loam. Several ravines run through the township and drain it thoroughly. The surface is rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar. Along the banks of the ravines the bluffs of poplar are very thick.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie. The water in the marshes is deep and difficult of drainage, the land being therefore better fitted for grazing than any other purpose. Soil—light and gravelly on the ridges, the richer portion having apparently been washed down into the marshy basins; uniformly third class.

Township No. 21.—Undulating prairie. Rich, black loam soil, and excellent meadows and grazing land. The township is crossed by the Little Cut Arm Creek.

Township No. 22.—Undulating prairie, without any running stream. Soil is a sandy loam.

Township No. 23.—The north-west quarter is nearly destitute of timber. The remainder is thickly dotted over with groves of poplar and willow, affording a plentiful supply of fuel; but the poplar is scarcely large enough for building purposes. A limited supply can, however, be found for small buildings. There is good hay land and also a plentiful supply of water. A good cart trail affords communication with Fort Qu'Appelle. Soil—from 5 to 8 inches deep, with a sandy loam subsoil; second class.

Township No. 24.—Rolling prairie, crossed by two creeks. The soil is good. The wood is only fit for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 25.—Rolling prairie, with two small islands of wood. It contains part of a large lake the surveyor believed to be Leech Lake, besides a large quantity of other lakes and marshes. Soil—fairly good, but the prevalence of so much

*Ranges West of the 2nd Principal Meridian.**Location of Township.*

water will be found a drawback to settlement; uniformly second class.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar, willows and scrub, broken by numerous marshes. Three or four creeks run through the township. The soil throughout is rich, sandy loam.

Township No. 27.—Level prairie, with good soil. Thickly dotted with clumps of timber and broken by marshes. Abundance of good water and hay.

RANGE VI.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—The south half of this township is fine rolling prairie, and excellent for agricultural purposes.

Township No. 2.—All rolling prairie, with a light, gravelly soil, and in some parts rather stony. The grass is poor, and in many places nothing grows but the "Desert Cactus." In the eastern part of the township there are some beds of lignite of very good quality. Over a seam of lignite, in one place, there is a bed of iron ore, from 1 to 2 feet in thickness.

Township No. 3.—Not very good for settlement, the land being barren and much broken by ponds and (deep water) marshes. Surface gently rolling, with poor pasturage and no timber. Soil—sandy and gravelly, with stones; generally third class.

Township No. 4.—Prairie. Clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls.

Township No. 5.—Prairie. The south part is well adapted for farming, but towards the north the lands become undulating, and good only for grazing.

Township No. 6.—All undulating prairie. Not much bush, what there is being silver poplar. Water good, except in east portion; in Sections 24, 25 and 26 it was found slightly alkaline. There is some good hay land, and large quantities of mushrooms were found, in the season. Soil—principally clay loam, with some sandy loam and limestone gravel, the subsoil being clay; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie; good soil; well watered.

Township No. 8.—Prairie; level, with the exception of a ridge of sand-hills, which crosses the north-east corner. The soil is a sandy loam. Moose Mountain Creek runs diagonally through from the north-west to the south-east.

Township No. 9 (fractional).—Presents few attractions to the settler. The north portion, to the depth of a section and a-half is included in the reserve of Ocean Man's band. The land is good in the remainder of the hilly portion, but better suited for grazing than agriculture. Alkali beds extend through Sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. A few unimportant bluffs of poplar grow in the hills. Moose Mountain Creek traverses the west side of Sections 6 and 7. A few ponds of stagnant water occur in the hills, but the prairie portion of the township has no water whatever.

Soil—decidedly sandy in south-east portion, but better in the south-west and west portions, though surface hilly, and in places stony; second class, except in alkali parts, which are classified fourth rate.

Township No. 10 (fractional).—Consists of a tier of half sections north of the Indian reserve. Heavy rolling prairie, containing many small lakes, with some patches of poplar and willows. Soil—sandy, with sandy subsoil; second and third class.

Township No. 11.—Rolling prairie, considerably broken by lakes, ponds and marshes. No wood, except a small bluff of poplar between Sections 35 and 36. Soil—generally clay loam, of an average depth of from 10 to 15 inches, with a clay or gravelly loam subsoil; chiefly second and third class, with some first and fourth.

Township No. 12.—Chiefly rolling prairie. The south-east portion is in the Moose Mountain, and has a small quantity of timber, being *brûlé* interspersed with small green poplar and willow, together with fallen and standing dead timber. The latter will be used for fuel and the green poplar will furnish fencing. The land on the south-east is more broken, by small ponds containing water, fresh and good. Soil—a rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel in places; uniformly first class.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, with numerous fresh water ponds and marshes. Land well adapted for agriculture. Soil—a sandy loam, about 6 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, with a great many grass marshes, ponds and lakes, all containing fresh water. On this account it is better adapted for grazing than agriculture. Soil—a sandy loam, about 8 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class.

Township No. 15.—Covered with islands of poplar, willow and scrub, interspersed with balm of Gilead and hazel. The soil throughout is good, especially near Pipestone Creek.

Township No. 16.—The northern one-third is good farming land; the centre is full of lakes and sand ridges; the southern part is hilly and wooded.

Township No. 17 (fractional).—Rolling prairie. The few swamps can be easily drained. Soil is very rich and friable. The east half is included in the reserve of O-Soup's band.

Township No. 18.—Alternate tracts of prairie and poplar timber, with occasional hay swamps. The land is well adapted for farming and beautifully situated.

Township No. 19 A (fractional).—Forms part of Mosquito's reserve.

Township No. 19 (fractional).—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow, all but the two north tiers of sections being included within the reserve of Mosquito's band. Soil—second class.

Township No. 20.—Very wet. Numerous sloughs. Wood

Location of Township.

only useful for firewood.

Township No. 21.—Good meadows and grazing lands, and rich black soil; but broken by numerous sloughs and marshes. Little Cut Arm Creek crosses the township.

Township No. 22.—Prairie. Light soil. Watered by several small creeks.

Township No. 23.—Rolling prairie, with occasional clumps of poplar. There is only fuel to supply the wants of a small number of settlers for a season or two. Timber for building purposes could, however, be procured from the Beaver Hills. There is a plentiful supply of good water, and a very good cart trail affords this township communication with Fort Qu'Appelle. Soil—rich in many places, but a gravelly loam on the summits of the small hills; chiefly second class.

Township No. 24.—Rolling prairie, well drained by two creeks. Good soil. Fairly well wooded.

Township No. 25.—Rolling prairie, with the exception of two or three small islands of wood. Though the land is pretty good, it is so broken with marshes as to be not very desirable for agriculture. The township is traversed obliquely by the Fort Pelly trail. Soil—second class.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar, willow and scrub. There are two or three creeks containing fresh water and several marshes. The soil is a sandy loam.

Township No. 27.—Level prairie, dotted with poplar bluffs and broken by marshes. A branch of the White Sand River flows through the southerly portion of the township. The soil is sandy loam, and well adapted for tillage. Sufficient timber for the requirements of settlers.

Township No. 28.—Traversed by a branch of the White Sand River and a smaller stream. The soil is sandy and there is a good deal of bush; but, altogether, the township may be considered well adapted for grazing.

RANGE VII.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Undulating prairie, with good soil. The Souris River runs through its north end, and a creek, having a branch, through the east side. The banks of these are rocky, with veins of lignite, and fringed with wood.

Township No. 2.—Is worthless for either farming or grazing purposes. Lignite is found in different places, particularly in the southern part, where the seams are thicker and the lignite less friable than in most cases.

Township No. 3.—Undulating prairie, not well suited for settlement on account of the poor pasturage and scarcity of timber. Soil—generally very hard and gravelly; second and third class.

Township No. 4.—Prairie; clay soil, broken by stony knolls.

Township No. 5.—Prairie, with good soil, but broken in the northern part by a large marsh and ponds.

Township No. 6.—All undulating prairie, with a little silver poplar brush.—Well suited for grain growing. Good water obtainable by digging a few feet down. Soil—principally a clay loam, but some sandy loam, with a very rich clay subsoil and some limestone gravel; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie. The soil is a sandy and clay loam of good quality. Plenty of hay and water in the marshes.

Township No. 8.—Level prairie. The soil is a sandy loam. It is dry and free from ponds.

Township No. 9 (fractional).—Moose Mountain Creek runs through the north-east portion. Parts of Sections 25, 26 and 35, and all of Section 36, are included in Ocean Man's reserve. The surface is all prairie, and mostly level; there are many lakes and marshes, all containing fresh water. Soil—north and east of the creek gravelly, and a ridge of stony hills extends from Section 6 to Sections 13 and 24; south and west of the creek, light and more sandy as it recedes from that stream; chiefly second class, with some first and third.

Township No. 10.—Rolling prairie, except the north-east portion, which is composed of heavy rolling hills, nearly barren. The reserve of Ocean Man's band takes in nearly all of two tiers of sections on the east of the township, which is generally better suited for grazing than agriculture. Soil—generally very poor, consisting of light sand and gravel, though adjoining Moose Mountain Creek it is of better quality; chiefly third class, with some second.

Township No. 11.—Rolling prairie, broken by numerous swamps and gullies. In Sections 7 and 8 are a few patches of small poplar and willows, from 2 to 4 inches in diameter. In September, 1882, most of the swamps and marshes were dry. Water can easily be obtained by digging a few feet. Soil—sandy, gravelly and yellow loam, averaging in depth from 3 to 8 inches; chiefly second class, with some first.

Township No. 12.—Rolling prairie, with very few marshes, and these contain good fresh water. No timber whatever. Soil—a clay loam, mixed very much with gravel in places; uniformly first class.

Township No. 13.—Rolling or undulating prairie, very much broken by numerous small ponds and hay swamps, and a few small hills. The nearest wood is at a distance of twelve or fifteen miles, in a direction east and south-east. There are a few small creeks, which dry up during the summer, and several small gullies, averaging in depth between 10 and 25 feet. Soil—generally good, white clay and sandy loam, about 10 or 12 inches deep; chiefly second class, with some first and third.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, very much broken by hay swamps, marshes, and ponds. Numerous patches of

Location of Township.

poplar and willow occur, of dimensions fit for fuel, especially in the north part of Section 34. Good water can be had almost everywhere by sinking a few feet. Soil—clay loam, from 6 to 12 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second and third class.

Township No. 15.—Thickly covered with islands of poplar and willow. The soil is a rich, clay loam. The water in the few swamps is fresh and good. There are two small lakes. This township is well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 16.—Traversed by the Pipestone Creek, which expands into lakes and marshes. The land is fairly good, although rather rough. On the south side of the creek there is a heavy clump of trees, and others are scattered about the township.

Township No. 17.—Rolling prairie. The soil is excellent. Well adapted for agriculture.

Township No. 18.—Rolling prairie, dotted with small poplar. The soil is a dark, clay loam, well watered.

Township No. 19A (fractional).—Undulating prairie, with patches of high willow and poplar, broken by small ponds and hay marshes. Soil—Class 2.

Township No. 19.—The Qu'Appelle River runs through this township from west to east. The banks of the river are about 200 feet above the water and the valley nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width. The land in this valley is of excellent quality, but at time of survey much of it was flooded. The land throughout the township is generally of fair quality, ranking from class 1 to 3. Plenty of poplar for fuel and fencing purposes is found in bluffs throughout the township. Two large lakes in the north-west portion contain good water.

Township No. 20.—Wet. Numerous sloughs. Sufficient wood for fuel.

Township No. 21.—On the east slope of the Pheasant Hills. The north-east portion of the township is mostly prairie, with rich soil; the remainder is covered with woods and sloughs. Pearl River flows through. The plateau between the river and Surprise Lake is described as excellent farming land.

Township No. 22.—The greater portion of this township is rolling prairie, well watered by the Little Cut Arm and other small creeks. The soil is light and gravelly.

Township No. 23.—This township is composed of good farming land. It is generally rolling, and the southern part slopes gently to the south-east. It is watered by a good creek. There are a few large swamps and some small lakes. There are a few settlers in the northern part.

Township No. 24.—In the Beaver Hills, intersected by three creeks. The soil is a rich, clay loam. The township is heavily timbered. A trail to Fort Pelly crosses its north-west corner.

Township No. 25.—Almost entirely covered with poplar,

from 5 inches to 10 inches diameter, and containing a large number of marshes and small lakes, rendering it unattractive for settlement. Soil—chiefly fourth class, with some third. Location of Township.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, broken by numerous lakes and marshes, containing good water. Two creeks traverse the township. The soil is a rich, sandy loam. The timber is abundant, and much of it is large enough for building purposes.

Township No. 27.—Thickly covered with white and black poplar and balm of Gilead and thick willows. Some of the trees are 16 inches in diameter. The White ~~Rand~~ River runs through. There are a great many small marshes.

Township No. 28.—Broken by sandy ridges and numerous marshes and ponds; sandy soil; well watered; adapted for grazing.

RANGE VIII.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Rolling prairie, with good average soil. The Souris River runs through from S. to N. Its banks are lined with brush and clumps of elm, poplar and ash. Hops and plum trees abound in great luxuriance. Lignite is found along the sides of ravines.

Township No. 2.—Rolling prairie; very much broken, and containing deposits of lignite along the Souris River, which enters at the S. boundary of Section 4 and passes N. E. till it joins its waters with those of Rough Bark Creek, in Section 15, whence it passes E. to the township boundary. Soil—very stony; second and third class.

Township No. 3.—Rolling prairie, much broken by ponds and marshes, with poor pasturage and devoid of timber. Soil—sandy and gravelly loam, stony and unfertile; second and third class.

Township No. 4.—Prairie, with good soil. A little stony in places.

Township No. 5.—Rolling prairie, with a large number of small hay meadows and sloughs. Soil—clay loam, from 8 inches to 12 inches deep, with gravelly clay subsoil, and some stony and gravelly ridges; second class.

Township No. 6.—Undulating prairie, with some good hay land and good water in creeks and ponds. There are some large hills in the S. W. part. Well suited for settlement, want of wood being the only drawback. Soil—a clay loam, with clay subsoil, mixed with limestone gravel; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes. The soil is a rich, sandy loam. Water is abundant, and good.

Township No. 8.—The eastern half is rolling; the remainder level prairie, covered with spear grass. The soil is sandy loam, with white clay subsoil. There is a small lake of good water on parts of Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Location of Township.

Township No. 9.—Slightly undulating, and would be very attractive to settlers but for being badly broken by one very large lake, two smaller ones, and a large marsh, besides many smaller ones. The water in these lakes is very good, considering that there is no outlet, and no mineral taste was perceptible; the source of supply, therefore, is evidently springs. The land unbroken by these lakes or marshes is very desirable. Soil—a black loam, with clay subsoil; chiefly first class, with some second.

Township No. 10.—Good prairie by Moose Mountain Creek; sandy, stony, and hilly in the north-west corner; and the remainder heavily rolling. Soil—sandy, sand and gravel, sandy loam with clay subsoil, etc.; second and third

Township No. 11.—This township is all rolling prairie, and very much broken by Moose Mountain Lake; by gullies, ridges, and a few large hay swamps and marshes. The water in Moose Mountain Lake and Creek is clear, with a gravelly bottom. The eastern part of the township is dry, but the western part is pretty well covered with hay marshes. The soil is generally dark loam, with an average depth of from 5 to 10 inches; with clay subsoil. In one or two places it is rather stony. On the whole the township is well adapted for farming, more especially for stock-raising. There is no wood.

Township No. 12.—Rolling prairie, with deep ravines and a few small marshes. On the west side of Moose Mountain Creek a good stream of fresh water runs south-west. No timber whatever. Soil—a rich clay loam, very much mixed with limestone gravel, and with scattered granite boulders; first class.

Townships No. 13.—Rolling prairie, much broken by hay swamps, marshes, and ponds. The north-east portion is low and wet, with numerous swamps. The south and west parts are dry land, broken by ridges and gullies. Moose Mountain Creek crosses Sections 5 and 6, in a south-easterly direction, running in a gully averaging about 200 feet deep. A water course (dry in October, 1882,) runs from north to south, in a gully about 160 feet deep. Soil—of good quality throughout, being a sandy and gravelly loam, with clay subsoil; first, second and third class.

Township No. 14.—Rolling and undulating prairie, very much broken by small lakes, ponds, hay swamps, and a few small hills. The nearest wood is in a situation some twelve or fifteen miles to the north. There are a few small creeks, which dry up during the summer, and various small gullies, from 10 to 25 feet deep. Soil—a good white, clay, and sandy loam, from 10 to 12 inches deep; second class.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie, diversified by a number of small lakes and ponds, containing good water. Well adapted for grazing.

Township No. 16.—A splendid tract of land. The soil is a rich, black loam on a white, friable, clay subsoil. Here Pipe-stone Creek has its source, and expands into small lakes.

The wood is only good for fuel, but there is an abundant supply. Location of Township.

Township No. 17.—Very level prairie. Well adapted for farming. Rich, deep soil; easily drained.

Township No. 18.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River in a north-east direction. A deep ravine with brackish water, runs in a south-west direction. Its sides are well wooded. The soil can only be regarded as second class.

Township No. 19.—The land throughout the township is covered with numerous small bluffs of poplar and many small swamps. The Qu'Appelle River runs through the south-east corner. The land along the river is very good.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie, covered with under-brush. Numerous sloughs. Sufficient wood for fuel.

Township No. 21.—On the top, west and north slopes of Pheasant Hills. Good land, but much broken by swales, ponds, and sloughs. Well wooded with poplar. The soil is a rich, deep, black loam.

Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie, watered by Little Cut Arm and several other small creeks. The soil is of excellent quality, being a rich, clay loam, of considerable depth.

Township No. 24.—In the Beaver Hills. There is a number of lakes, lakelets, marshes, and creeks in this township. The timber is large and abundant. The soil is rich and friable.

Township No. 25.—Entirely covered with poplar, up to 10 inches in diameter, and containing a large number of small lakes, rendering it unfit for agriculture. Soil—fourth class.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, with numerous marshes in the hollows, and one or two lakes. There is a fair quantity of poplar, some of it being large enough for building purposes. The soil is very good. Sorefoot Creek crosses the township.

Township No. 28.—Undulating and broken by sandy ridges and grassy ponds. Sandy soil. Well watered. Adapted to grazing.

RANGE IX.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Rolling prairie. The soil is clay loam, with gravelly subsoil. There are a few meadows; fine farming land.

Township No. 2.—The S. W. quarter is good rolling prairie, with fair soil; the remainder is stony, but would make capital pasturage. The Souris River runs through the N. E. quarter.

Township No. 3.—Rolling prairie, but not very well adapted for settlement, though the N. portion is good land. The S. portion is much broken by ravines and very stony. Totally devoid of timber. Soil—mostly hard and gravelly; generally third class.

Township No. 4.—Rolling prairie; fair agricultural land; a little stony in places

Location of Township.

Township No. 5.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes and hay meadows. A few stony and gravelly ridges. Soil—a clay loam, about 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 6.—Undulating prairie, well suited for settlement. Water in the small ponds is good; but little meadow land. No wood whatever. Soil—a clay loam, with a clay subsoil, mixed with limestone gravel; first and second class.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie. Rich, dark, sandy loam. Soil—well watered, and plenty of hay.

Township No. 8.—Rolling prairie. The soil is sandy loam, with a white clay subsoil. There are a few ponds containing good water.

Township No. 9.—Rolling prairie, better fitted for grazing than agriculture. Soil—sandy loam, clay and also gravelly; chiefly second class, with some third and fourth.

Township No. 10.—This township is all open prairie, much broken by ponds and marshes. The eastern part is very rough and hilly, particularly the N. E. corner, where there are hills about 200 feet high, and irregular ridges of clay, with a few inches of gravel and light soil on the surface. The township is better adapted for cattle-raising than for cultivation. A large quantity of hay could be got from the marshes, and the supply of grass is almost unlimited.

Township No. 11.—Open prairie. The surface being alternate hill and dale, plain and lake, it has a very pleasing aspect. A large lake in the north-west quarter is a remarkably pretty sheet of water, extending from the north boundary of Section 31 as far as the middle of Section 21. The banks of this lake on the east and south sides are high, and the land along the shore in Sections 31 and 32 is low, and in spots wet and marshy. From Section 29 there is a lake averaging fifty links in width, which extends through a large marsh, and another smaller lake empties into Moose Mountain Creek. This has low banks, and its waters are charged with alkali. The east half of the township is rough and hilly; in the north-east quarter are a good many high hills. Moose Mountain Creek enters Section 36 from the north, between banks from 100 to 200 feet high. Its water is strongly impregnated with alkali. There are numerous small marshes, most of which could be easily drained; these furnish an abundant supply of hay. There is a fair growth of grass throughout the township. Soil—fairly good, but in some places rather light. On the hills there is a good deal of gravel in the clay. The western half is better suited for cultivation, the surface of this portion not being so rough as that of the remainder. First and second class.

Township No. 12.—Rolling prairie, much broken by gullies, swamps, and marshes. There are a few small hills, the most important of which is situated on the line between Sections 17 and 18. Most of the swamps and creeks were

dry in September, 1882. Good water can be obtained almost anywhere by digging. There is no wood. Soil--grey, dark, and sandy loam, averaging from 8 to 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; chiefly second class.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, very much broken by Moose Mountain Creek, hay swamps, marshes, ponds, and ridges. The creek traverses the township from north-west to south-east; it has good clear water, with a gravelly bottom. The gully in which it runs averages in depth from 100 to 150 feet. The bottom land is stony. Water can readily be had near the surface throughout the township. Soil—dark, sandy loam, averaging in depth from 8 to 12 inches, with clay subsoil; first, second and third class.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, much broken by numerous lakes, ponds, and hay swamps. The nearest wood obtainable is some twenty miles to the north. Soil—from 10 to 15 inches deep, with a clay or grey loam subsoil; first and second class.

Township No. 15.—Well adapted to agricultural purposes. Rolling prairie, with very few swamps. There are a few sandy ridges, but, generally, the soil is excellent. A few clumps of poplar and willow in the north-east part of the township.

Township No. 16.—The soil is a rich, black, clay loam. There is plenty of good water; and wood for fuel can be obtained in abundance from the next township.

Township No. 17.—Very rolling prairie; good soil; easily drained.

Township No. 18.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River, the valley of which contains most excellent land, and there is a good supply of timber in the township.

Township No. 19A (fractional).—Undulating prairie, with scattered clumps of poplar and willow, and a few small hay marshes.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow, and a number of large, grassy swamps. Good fuel, and some fair building timber, may be obtained from the bluffs in the north portion. The land is generally of good quality, being free from stone, except in the most southerly tier of sections. Soil—a black loam; chiefly second, with some first class.

Township No. 21.—Very good land. Soil is a black loam, from 1 to 2 feet deep; well watered by Pheasant Creek. Little or no timber of any value, but sufficient for requirements of settlers. Strong water power in two or three places.

Township No. 22.—Principally rolling prairie. The soil is a rich, clay loam, watered by Pheasant Creek, which runs through the township in a south-easterly direction.

Township No. 24.—In the Beaver Hills. Contains four small lakes, from each of which runs a creek. The soil is

Location of Township.

everywhere very good, being a rich, sandy loam. Much of the land is heavily timbered.

Township No. 25.—Almost entirely covered with poplar, of a diameter up to 10 inches, interspersed with a large number of marshes and small lakes, rendering it unfit for agricultural settlement. The land is uniformly rated fourth class.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, broken by numerous marshes and small lakes. There is plenty of timber for all purposes. The soil is a rich, sandy loam.

RANGE X.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Rolling prairie. The soil is of fair average quality. Many large hay meadows.

Township No. 2.—Undulating prairie; good soil. The north-east quarter is stony, but would furnish good pasturage.

Township No. 3.—Rolling prairie, traversed diagonally by the Souris River, from north-west to south-east. There is some pretty good land in the north portion, but the remainder is unfitted for settlement, being much broken by ravines in the south. Many wet marshes and ponds occur, but there is no timber whatever. Soil—grayelly loam, but often sandy and stony; classified second, third, and fourth rate.

Township No. 4.—Rolling prairie, broken by gravelly knolls.

Township No. 5.—All prairie. The east and north-west portions are rolling land. The south-west portion is rough, broken by gravelly and stony knolls and large sloughs. Soil—clay loam, 8 inches to 10 inches deep, with clay and gravelly clay subsoil; classified uniformly second rate.

Township No. 6.—Prairie, part level and part undulating, with a considerable area of good meadow land. Water good. Soil—clay loam, with clay subsoil, mixed with limestone gravel; classified first and second rate.

Township No. 7.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes scattered over the surface. The soil is a black, sandy loam.

Township No. 8.—Level prairie, covered with spear grass. The soil is a sandy loam, with a white clay subsoil; a few ponds.

Township No. 9.—Open prairie, with no wood of any description. In the north-west part there is a large pond (1,252 acres), and another in the centre (2,793 acres), which, as they dry up during the season, furnish a good quantity of hay. As there are no streams, these and other smaller ponds furnish the only water supply. Soil—very hard and dry, from 4 to 6 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 10.—Level prairie, but in some places the surface is lumpy. There are many small marshes that afford abundant hay, and also good pasturage, when grass in the uplands becomes sun-dried. There is a very large, deep

marsh, which at some seasons of the year must be a lake, Location of Township. along the margin of which the grass is very luxuriant.

Township No. 11.—Generally high and rolling prairie; towards the northern boundary it becomes a little rough and somewhat hilly. There was sufficient water in the marshes to supply the wants of the settler at the time of the survey (July, 1882). Very fine pasturage was noticed in many places. No wood. Soil—a rich, dark loam, from 5 to 11 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 12.—Rolling prairie, very much broken by gullies and hay swamps. Good water can be obtained almost anywhere, a few feet below the surface. No wood. Soil—dark, sandy loam, from 4 to 18 inches deep; chiefly second class, with some first and third.

Township No. 13.—Undulating prairie, much broken by swamps and marshes. There is a lake in Sections 23, 10 and 11 of good clear water. The nearest wood is some twenty miles away to the northward. Although no streams, except that emerging from the lake occur in the township, good water can be obtained by digging from 8 to 12 feet from the surface. Soil—a good, sandy and clay loam, averaging 10 to 12 inches deep, with a clay or clayey loam subsoil; first and second class.

Township No. 14.—Good rolling prairie, though stony and very much broken by creeks, small ponds and several hay swamps. Moose Mountain Creek traverses the township in a south-easterly direction. The water it contains, like that in the numerous ponds and swamps, though whiteish in appearance, is very good for drinking purposes. The only wood is in a small bluff of poplar and willow in Sections 31 and 32, together with a few small shrubs along Moose Mountain Creek. Soil—a good clay loam, from 8 to 15 inches deep, though stony and gravelly in the hilly places and along the margins of the creeks and marshes; second and third class.

Township No. 15.—Well suited for agricultural purposes. The soil is excellent, and there is plenty of timber for the requirements of settlers.

Township No. 16.—Alternately farming and wood land, cut up by numerous precipitous gullies. There is a good deal of wood, but at present it is only useful for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 17.—First class soil; well adapted in every respect for farming.

Township No. 18.—The northern part of this township is crossed by the Qu'Appelle River. The rest of the land is rather rolling, and well timbered. The soil is fair throughout.

Township No. 19 A (fractional).—Rolling prairie, with a good many small ponds and scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil is second rate.

Township No. 19.—Much poplar and willow in the north

Location of Township. half; the south half is prairie. Soil—first and second class.

Township No. 20.—The southern portion is covered with poplar bluffs, but the remainder is open prairie, slightly undulating. Pheasant Creek traverses the township from north-east to south-west, and the ravines which lead to it are deep and very numerous. The northern portion is also a good deal broken by marshes. Soil—sandy marl; chiefly first class, with some second and third.

Township No. 21 (fractional).—Well drained, rich soil; abundance of water and hay. Pheasant River and its branch flow through the township. There is a lake in Section 19. Good building stone. The north-west corner is covered with poplar. Sections 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 are included in an Indian reserve.

Township No. 22 (fractional).—Nearly half the township is rolling prairie. The soil is admirably adapted for agriculture. There are numerous small ponds connected by streams. All but the most easterly tier of sections is included in Indian reserves.

Township No. 23.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 25.—Rolling prairie and in some places hilly, with shallow lakes, ponds and marshes, the water of which is good enough for domestic use. The soil is a black, sandy loam, averaging 7 inches in depth and well adapted for grain and root crops. The township is also suitable for stock farming, as vegetation is very luxuriant, and large crops of hay could be harvested. The timber consists of bluffs of willow and poplar, 1 to 18 inches in diameter, good for building, rails and firewood.

Township No. 26.—Rolling prairie, broken by several marshes. There is a good deal of timber, but much more small willow and scrub. The soil throughout is excellent.

RANGE XI.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Prairie, with no timber whatever. Crossed by "Long Creek" or the south branch of the Souris River, 50 feet to 120 feet wide, and from 2 feet to 6 feet deep. All north of this stream, of which the water is muddy, is undulating. Soil—hard clay or sandy loam, with clay or sand subsoil; first class.

Township No. 2.—Undulating prairie. Water in ponds and marshes good. Soil—clay or loam, from 4 inches to 6 inches deep, having a hard surface, caked in many places, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 3.—Rolling prairie, with very hard surface and in places stony. Rough Bark Creek passes through Sections 35 and 36, from N.W. to S.E.; water good. Other sections are also well watered. Soil—hard clay or loam, from 4 inches to 6 inches deep, with clay or sand subsoil; first class.

Township No. 5.—Rolling prairie, broken by stony and

gravelly ridges. Soil—a clay loam, 10 inches deep, with clay subsoil; chiefly second class, with some third.

Township No. 6.—Undulating prairie. The south-west corner is hilly and somewhat stony. No timber. The ponds are smaller and less numerous than in the adjacent townships, with generally good water. Soil—from 6 to 15 inches deep, with clay or sandy loam subsoil; second class.

Township No. 7.—Undulating prairie, with numerous ponds, producing in the fall a large quantity of hay. No timber. The only water available without digging is in the ponds, the contents of some of which are good and of others bad. There are a few surface stones. Soil—average depth about 9 inches, with a clay or sandy loam subsoil; second class.

Township No. 8.—Rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and marshes; some of the former are very large, and they generally vary in depth from 2 to 6 feet. Water mostly good. No timber whatever. A few surface stones. Soil—about 9 inches deep, with a sandy loam subsoil; second class.

Township No. 9.—All level open prairie, unbroken by any hills. Some ponds occur, part of a large one occupying a portion of Section 36. There are also some hay meadows. Soil—hard on the surface, from 3 to 6 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 10.—The only drawback to this township, as far as the settler is concerned, is the lack of wood for fuel. The land is level or undulating prairie; soil, a brown loamy clay, of first class quality. Numerous small marshes will afford a good supply of hay. Water can be obtained throughout the township, and is all fresh and of good quality. A tongue of land extends from Township 10, Range 10, through the large marsh in the eastern portion of the township, as far as Section 2, the soil on which is of the very richest quality. No timber of any kind.

Township No. 11.—Is level or undulating prairie. Soil, ranging from first to second class in quality, averaging in depth from 3 to 5 inches, with a clay loam subsoil. Some swamps were found, where the water was good and clear, but creeks at time of survey were all dry. There is no wood of any kind in the township.

Township No. 12.—This township, as a whole, is well situated for farming purposes, and is good wheat land. Good water can be had throughout the township, at the depth of a few feet. Soil is a dark sandy loam, with clay subsoil. No wood of any description. The surface is somewhat broken by hay swamps and gullies.

Township No. 13.—Is much broken by small swamps and hills, averaging from 25 to 30 feet in height, the tops of which are stony and sandy. Water can be obtained almost anywhere, at about 8 to 12 feet from the surface. The soil generally is well adapted for agricultural purposes. No

Location of Township.

timber of any kind.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, with many grassy swamps, valuable for grazing purposes. No wood whatever. Moose Mountain Creek, from 2 chains to 19 chains wide, crosses the north part of the township from W. to E., between gravelly banks, from 50 feet to 100 feet high; there is no perceptible current, but the water is clear and fresh, and the bottom sandy. Soil—black loam, 7 inches to 8 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 15.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 16.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 17.—Rolling prairie, with some small hills in the southern part. Some small islands of poplar, fit only for fuel. There is a stream of fresh water, about a mile and a-half from the Base Line, running towards the east; also a lake of good water in the north-east. Soil—generally first class.

Township No. 18.—The southern portion is a beautiful open prairie; the remainder is much broken by deep ravines, which slope towards the Qu'Appelle Valley. Soil—a sandy marl, which appears very suitable for agriculture; generally first class.

Township No. 19.—The greater part is situated in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River. The soil in the valley consists of a clayey marl. These slopes are sandy. On Sections 1 and 4 are important improvements made by half-breeds.

Township No. 19.—The soil is very well adapted for agricultural purposes. Nearly all the even-numbered sections were, at time of survey, occupied by settlers, who had erected small houses or buildings and made many other improvements. The Qu'Appelle River flows through the south-west quarter of the township. Timber for fuel and fencing may be obtained in the valleys of the Qu'Appelle River, and Pheasant Creek, in the western portion of the township.

Township No. 20.—Soil is of very best quality. Nearly all the even-numbered sections are occupied by settlers, who have made extensive improvements. Pheasant Creek traverses the south-east portion of the township, entering in Section 4 and leaving in Section 13. The land is undulating or level prairie and soil a good, clay loam. The only timber in the township consists of a few bluffs of small poplar and willow in the western tier of sections. There are numerous ravines, running towards Pheasant Creek, and a chain of small marshes traverses the northern part of the township.

Township No. 21.—Though considerably broken by hay marshes and swamps, is good farming land. Soil generally of clay loam, from 6 to 20 inches in depth. Most of the swamps and creeks met with at the time of survey were dry. Timber fit for fuel or fencing may be found in the small bluffs of poplar and willow met with in the centre and western portions of the township. Sections 36, 35 and

34, and the greater part of 33, are Indian reserves.

Township No. 22.—The east half of this township is Indian reserve. The western portion surveyed is much broken by marshes, ponds and small lakes. Soil is a good clay loam, with an average depth of from 8 to 12 inches. Plenty of small poplar and willow, from 2 to 5 inches in diameter, is to be found throughout the township. It is a first class location for stock-raising, but too much broken for grain growing. Good water in any part by digging a few feet.

Township No. 23.—This township is generally rolling prairie, with some marshes, lakes and ponds, the water in which is generally good enough for domestic purposes. The soil is a black loam, about 6 inches deep; and is suitable for grain and root crops. The township is also well adapted for stock-raising, there being good pasture and plenty of water. The timber consists of a small quantity of poplar, about 3 or 4 inches in diameter, good for fencing or fuel.

Township No. 24.—This township is generally rolling prairie, sometimes hilly, broken by many lakes, some of which are from 20 to 30 feet deep, ponds and marshes. The water is generally good enough for domestic use. The soil is chiefly a black, sandy loam, averaging 17 inches in depth, and is suitable for grain or root crops, but on the whole, the township is better adapted for stock-raising than for agriculture, the vegetation being so luxuriant that large crops of hay might be harvested. The timber consists of bluffs of poplar, averaging 6 inches, and running to 14 inches in diameter, suitable for building, fencing and firewood.

Township No. 25.—Rolling prairie, well adapted for agriculture. It contains two creeks, running diagonally from north-west to south-east; also several small lakes, situate respectively on Sections 7, 8, 16, 20 and 30. The water in all is fresh and of good quality. There is some timber, mostly poplar, of good size, available for building, fencing and fuel. The trail from Ellice to Touchwood crosses diagonally from south-west to north-east. Soil—a heavy clay loam; uniformly first class.

Township No. 26.—Mostly in the Beaver Hills, and consequently of a rolling nature, containing many lakes, most of which are of fair size and situate on Sections 1, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 35. The timber consists chiefly of poplar, fit for building, fencing, or fuel, and is found on Sections 1, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 25, 26, 27, 35 and 36; also, in small quantities, upon many of the other sections. Soil—a good clay loam; first class.

RANGE XII.—WEST.

Township No. 1.—Undulating prairie. Long Creek, or the south branch of the Souris River, crosses diagonally from north-west to south-east, its width being from 50 feet to 100 feet, and the depth of its muddy water from 2 feet to 6 feet.

Location of Township.

The remainder of the township is well watered. Soil—hard clay, about 5 inches deep, with sandy subsoil; first class.

Township No. 2.—Undulating prairie. Long Creek (south branch of the Souris River), crosses Sections 4, 5 and 6 from north-west to south-east; 50 to 120 feet wide and 2 feet to 6 feet deep, the water being muddy. The township generally is well watered. Soil—hard, composed of clay and sand; first class.

Township No. 3.—Undulating prairie. Soil—hard, composed of clay and sand, in places stony; first and second class.

Township No. 5.—Rolling prairie. Rough Bark Creek traverses it from north to south, on both sides of which is a number of deep ravines, the slopes and bottoms of which are very stony. Along the margin of the creek, and that of a small stream from the north-west, which joins it, are belts of thick underbrush, with ash, elm, and cherry timber, not exceeding 7 inches in diameter; also, one or two small groves of poplar. On the banks of the Rough Bark Creek exist distinct traces of lignite, of apparently the same quality as that found on the same stream, near its confluence with the Souris River. Soil—clay, but much broken by stony and gravelly ridges; chiefly third, with some second class.

Township No. 6.—Undulating prairie. Rough Bark Creek passes through the south-west portion, traversing Sections 5, 8, 7 and 18. On the north-east side of the creek are several large ravines of an average depth of 50 feet, running north and east, in some cases, to a distance of a mile. Along these ravines the land is very stony, and in some places there are large boulders. Towards the north and east there are a few ponds; but in August, 1882, these were mostly dry. The land in these portions of the township is rather better than towards the south-west. Water is scarce, but could probably be obtained by digging. There is no timber, with the exception of two or three small clumps of poplar, on the south-west bank of Rough Bark Creek, having not more than forty or fifty trees in each clump, none of them being more than 6 inches in diameter. Some clumps of underbrush, also occur along the banks of the creek. Soil—from 6 to 20 inches deep, with light sandy loam or gravelly clay subsoil; chiefly second class, with some third.

Township No. 7.—Undulating prairie. There are a good many stones, but as they are all on the surface, they would not greatly interfere with the working of the land. In Sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, are numerous small gullies, all of which are very stony. Water can be got all through the township. There is no timber. Soil—from 6 to 12 inches deep, with a sandy loam subsoil; second class.

Township No. 8.—Undulating prairie, with numerous ponds cutting up the surface to such a degree as to constitute a great impediment to agriculture. The two westerly tiers of sections are fairly dry, but the remainder of the township

is very wet, though it might be drained in course of time, by utilizing the dry water course between Sections 5 and 6, which runs down to Rough Bark Creek. The surface is rather stony towards the south-west, but not to a degree that would prove a hindrance to working the land. There is no timber of any description. Soil—very good in quality, from 12 to 18 inches deep, with a clay or sandy loam subsoil; but, on account of the surface being so much broken by ponds, rated second class.

Township No. 9.—Gently undulating prairie, with no timber of any kind. A few ponds occur, and in the western portion there is a large hay marsh. There are no streams, the only water supply being the ponds. Soil—very hard and dry, from 3 to 6 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 10.—The surface of this township, though generally level, is much broken by marshes, some of which are large and very deep. The soil is excellent, a heavy loamy clay. About the marshes there is excellent pasturage and a large quantity of hay might be obtained from them. The water is good. There is no wood.

Township No. 11.—This township is very rolling, and is broken by numerous hay swamps and marshes. There is no wood of any description. The soil is generally dark, sandy loam, averaging from 4 to 8 inches in depth, with clay subsoil. Good water can easily be obtained in any part, by digging a few feet. The whole township is suitable for farming.

Township No. 12.—This township is all rolling prairie, with no wood of any description, and is much broken by hay swamps, marshes and gullies. At the time of survey, the marshes were all dry. The soil is generally sandy loam, averaging from 6 to 15 inches in depth, with clay subsoil. It is well adapted for farming.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, with a number of grassy swamps, but no wood whatever. Better adapted for grazing than agriculture. Soil—a good clay loam, of 7 inches or 8 inches deep, with a very good, sandy, clay subsoil; second class.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, with a great number of grassy swamps, and very good for grazing. No wood. Moose Mountain Creek, here from 2 to 8 chains wide, and from 2 feet to 6 feet deep, crosses in a south-east direction the north-east corner. Soil—a very good clay loam, 7 inches or 8 inches deep; second class.

Township No. 15.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 16.—Forms part of an Indian reserve.

Township No. 17.—The southern part is very hilly and covered with small islands of poplar; there are also some clumps of poplar in the north-west. Soil—generally first class. The remainder of township is rolling prairie. There is a large creek of water flowing north-east.

Location of Township.

Township No. 18.—Generally level. Soil—first class in the north, and second in the south. There are two creeks of good water, running north and north-west respectively; the latter is bordered on both sides, in parts, by poplar, from 5 to 10 inches in diameter.

Township No. 19A.—Generally level. A creek of good water crosses the township, flowing in a northerly direction. Both sides of the creek are covered with poplar, from 5 to 10 inches in diameter. Soil—first class.

Township No. 19.—This township is traversed by the Qu'Appelle River, and a portion of Fishing Lake. The valley of this river is settled by Métis (or half-breeds), who have been there for some years and have made considerable improvements. The soil is of the best quality and well adapted for farming.

Township No. 20.—Soil is of good quality and well adapted for agriculture. All the even-numbered sections were occupied, at time of survey, by settlers who had built houses, and made numerous improvements. Fishing Lake runs through this township from south to west.

Township No. 21.—May be generally ranked as first class farming land, although considerably broken by swamps, gullies and marshes. It is rolling prairie, with from 12 to 20 inches of alluvial soil, and a clay bottom. Numerous poplar and willow bluffs, with timber averaging from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, afford a good supply of fuel for the settler. There were already, at time of survey, a number of sections squatted on in this township.

Township No. 22.—Is rolling prairie, with bluffs. The description applied to the preceding township is equally applicable to this.

Township No. 23.—Rolling prairie, with many marshes and small ponds, containing water good enough for any domestic purpose, but only one running stream. Suitable for agriculture or stock-raising. Timber occurs in bluffs of small poplar, fit for fencing and fuel; there is also a good deal of poplar scrub. Soil—black loam, about 6 inches deep, with sandy subsoil, though in places gravel appears; first and second class.

Township No. 24.—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of small poplar (fit for fuel and fencing), and some willow and poplar scrub. In places the land is much broken by small lakes, ponds and marshes, and consequently better suited for grazing than agriculture. Large areas of bottom grass, growing luxuriantly, occur, and the water in the ponds and marshes is generally good enough for cooking purposes. Soil—black loam, from 6 to 8 inches deep; second class.

Township No. 25.—Rolling land, well adapted for agriculture. It is crossed by the trail from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills. On the eastern boundary are four lakes, situate in Sections 12, 24, 25 and 36, with fresh and good water. The timber (chiefly poplar) is found upon the eastern half,

and also upon Sections 7, 18, 20, 21, 29 and 30, and it is well suited for building, fencing or fuel. Soil—a sandy loam; second class. Location of Township.

Township No. 26.—Mostly rolling prairie, comparatively dry, except in the vicinity of the four lakes situate upon Sections 8, 18, 24 and 33. The low lands bordering on these lakes are, during spring and autumn, completely submerged. With this exception, the township is well adapted to agricultural purposes. The only timber is poplar, of a small size, available for fencing and fuel.

RANGE XIII.—WEST.

Township No. 5.—Open, high, dry prairie, well covered with a thick coating of grass, and generally undulating. A few conical knolls occur, the summits of which are strewn with boulders. A deep creek crosses the north-east corner, and two shallow coulées (the south one dry in August, 1882) run across the township in an easterly direction. Soil—mostly light, sandy loam, with the surface stony in places, 3 to 6 inches deep, with a subsoil sandy and stony; chiefly second class, with some first and third.

Township No. 6.—About one-third (the south-west portion) is gently rolling prairie, well suited for agriculture, while the remainder is of inferior quality, being very broken and stony. The north-east corner is traversed in a south-easterly direction, by Rough Bark Creek, the banks of which are very steep and stony. Another creek, which apparently takes its rise in this township, near the north-west corner, has also very rough and stony banks. It runs in a south-easterly direction, but had no current in August, 1882, being only a succession of pools. Along the former stream are a few small poplars, with willow underbrush, in such small quantity as to be hardly worth mention. Soil—from 2 to 6 inches deep, with sandy loam, clay or gravelly subsoil; first, second, third, and fourth class.

Township No. 7.—All prairie. The north-east portion is a gently rolling surface, and the soil is a rich clay loam; it is traversed in a south-easterly direction by an old cart trail, supposed to be the one formerly in use, from Wood Mountain to Fort Ellice. The south-west portion is traversed in a south-easterly direction by a creek about 50 feet deep, with a soft, muddy bottom, and into which run several deep ravines. The water in this stream is good and fresh; its width averages about 20 feet, with a depth from 3 to 4 feet, and it has a sluggish current. It is very stony for a mile or two on each side of this creek, especially along the banks, and the ground is much broken by ravines. The water rushing through these ravines in the season of the resheets has washed out the surface in several places, leaving nothing but the boulders, so that large stretches are now entirely bare. Along the stream, however, there are patches

Location of Township. of very good land. Magnificent cacti flourish in this township, especially in the barren parts where no other vegetation was seen. Soil—generally from two to eighteen inches deep, with a dry clay or sandy loam subsoil; first, second and third class.

Township No. 8.—Open, high, dry prairie, interspersed with a few grassy marshes, in which good fresh water is found. The surface is undulating. The north-east half being rather high, the soil therein is generally dry and very hard. The south-west half is of a gently rolling surface, and the soil of a better quality. In some places rich, yellow loam was found at a depth of ten inches. This portion of the township is somewhat stony in places. Spear grass formed the principal herbage seen here. Four coulées originate in the township, but they were all dry in July, 1882. It is also crossed in an easterly direction, near the middle, by a cart trail leading from Wood Mountain to Fort Ellice. Soil—from three to ten inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first and second class.

Township No. 9.—Open prairie, gently undulating, with no wood of any sort. The surface is generally dry, only a few ponds occurring. There is part of a hay marsh in Sections 24 and 25, the remainder lying in the adjacent township. Soil—very hard and dry, from three to four inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second-class.

Township No. 10.—Undulating prairie, the surface being a good deal broken by marshes, one of which is large, with deep water in it. There is a great extent of excellent pasture, and an abundance of hay could be obtained from the marshes. Water is fresh and sweet. There is no timber. Soil—brown clay, which from drought had become very hard at the time of the survey (August, 1882); but the fresh condition of the herbage and other indications showed that the land was of excellent quality; chiefly first-class.

Township No. 11.—Is rolling prairie, soil a clay and gravelly loam, averaging in depth from three to ten inches; first-class wheat land and well situated for farming purposes. The only drawback is, that it is considerably broken by hay marshes, most of which were dry at the time of survey. Water is easily obtained by digging a few feet from the surface. There is no wood of any kind.

Townships Nos. 12, 13 and 14.—Rolling prairie with a good many grassy swamps. Well suited for grazing. Soil—a good clay loam, with a very good sandy subsoil; second-class.

Township No. 15.—Forms part of an Indian Reserve.

Township No. 16.—Forms part of an Indian Reserve.

Township No. 17.—Almost entirely open prairie, and very rolling. A large lake of fresh water occurs in the south-east portion, and timber grows on the south-east side of it. Soil—three inches to ten inches deep, with clay and gravel subsoils; generally second-class, but in the north-west portion first-class.

Township No. 18.—Prairie, with only a few willows, of no value whatever. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the township from east to west. Soil four or five inches deep, with clay subsoil; first and second-class.

Township No. 19 (fractional).—Rolling prairie, with no timber except a few willows and other soft woods. A creek with a slow current crosses Sections 13, 14, 23, 24 and 25 in a north-easterly direction. Soil—three to seven inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first-class.

Township No. 20.—The south-eastern portion is slightly undulating. The soil is first-class and well adopted to agricultural purposes. It is well situated, being near the C.P.R. and the Qu'Appelle River, from which fuel may be procured for many years. The northern half is somewhat broken by hay swamps, and about one-half of it is covered by poplar and willow bluffs, but there are patches of excellent prairie land.

Township No. 21 (fractional).—Rolling land, having a sufficient quantity of poplar timber for the requirements of settlers, as to building, fencing and fuel. Well watered by the Qu'Appelle River and Fishing Lakes. The Hudson Bay Company's Reserve occupies portions of Sections 6 and 7; the North-West Mounted Police Reserve, parts of Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32; and the "Treaty-ground" Reserve, parts of Sections 6 and 7, that part of fractional Section 8, south of the Qu'Appelle River, and fractional Section 5. Soil—a rich clay loam, with sandy subsoil; well adapted for agriculture; first-class.

Township No. 22.—Rolling land, having prairie openings, alternating with fine bluffs of poplar up to twelve inches in diameter; also, considerable scrub and willow and numerous fine hay marshes. Soil—very good quality, being mostly a rich, sandy loam, from eight to ten inches deep, with loam subsoil; second-class.

Township No. 23.—Rolling country, for the most part prairie, alternating with bluffs of second-growth poplar; considerable willow and scrub; deep ponds and large hay marshes. The north corner and centre of the township are somewhat hilly and broken. Soil—a good quality, from six to fourteen inches deep, with a clay or gravelly subsoil; second-class.

Township No. 24.—Rolling country. In the central and eastern parts are numerous bluffs of poplar, about six or seven inches in diameter. There are numerous ponds and willow swamps; but the land gets higher towards the north and west boundaries. Soil—from a little west of the centre, eastward, a rich, sandy loam; but the west part is generally high and dry, and stony; second and third-class.

Township No. 25.—Gently undulating or knolly, and alternately dry prairie and marsh. Much of the surface is covered with patches of small poplar and scrub brush, with occasional bluffs of poplar large enough for fencing and fuel,

Location of Township.

and in quantity sufficient to supply, for a few years the requirements of settlers. Water, very good. Soil—good, without any indications of alkali; second-class.

Township No. 26.—Chiefly prairie, rather uneven and knolly, passing by easy slopes from the dry land to grassy marshes or small ponds and lakes, the elevations not often exceeding twenty feet. There is no running water. In Sections 27, 26, 24 and 23 are two lakes, known as the "Salt Lakes," the water of which is disagreeably alkaline rather than salt. The water in all the others that came under notice was suitable for cooking purposes. In the south part the supply of timber for fuel and fencing is small; but the bluffs in the north part contain poplar up to six inches in diameter. The land is better-suited for grazing than agriculture; second-class.

Township No. 27A (fractional).—Rolling land, with numerous poplar bluffs, small lakes and marshes. The areas of open prairie are small. The trail from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills crosses Section 6 from south-west to north-east. Land unattractive for settlement; second-class.

Township No. 27.—Rolling prairie, broken by several small lakes and marshes. The soil is a good, sandy loam, and there is plenty of timber for settlers' requirements.

Township No. 28.—Nearly covered with poplar, together with willow and scrub. There are one or two lakes and numerous small marshes.

Township No. 29.—The soil is a fair quality of sandy loam. There is a great number of small ponds; a sufficient supply of timber for settlers' needs can be obtained.

Township No. 30.—Nearly covered with poplar and willow, and much broken by ponds and marshes.

Township No. 32.—Is composed chiefly of rolling prairie, with poplar bluffs, brush and scrub. It is watered by creeks from ten to fifty links in width, by marshes, ponds, and small lakes. The water is sweet and good. The soil is a rich, black loam, from ten to eighteen inches in depth, with a clay loam sub-soil, except on some of the ridges, where sand and gravel are met with. Poplar suitable for building, fencing, and fuel is easily obtained. A number of grass marshes are met with which will furnish abundance of hay for use of settlers. The township on the whole offers many inducements to settlers.

Township No. 33.—Is undulating prairie and scrub, with a few small bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil is of good quality, being a rich loam of from four to fourteen inches in depth, on a clay sub-soil. There is a fine stream of fresh water traversing the township from the south-east and emptying into Little Quil Lake, in the north-western corner of the township.

RANGE XIV.—WEST.

Township No. 5.—Rolling prairie, soil light and gravelly,

with good grass Better suited for grazing purposes than for arable land. A creek traverses the township from east to west, the water in which is fresh and good. No timber of any kind.

Township No. 6.—Is only suitable for grazing purposes. Soil is light, sandy and gravelly. No timber. All rolling prairie.

Township No. 7.—Is gently rolling prairie, covered with spear grass. The north-east corner is rather hilly and stony and is crossed by Rough Bark Creek. The soil is a dark, sandy and clay loam—and is suitable for agriculture or pasturage. The west side, though drained by a running stream which flows into Rough Bark Creek, is rather low and wet, while the eastern side is high, undulating land.

Township No. 8.—Rolling prairie, traversed by the Souris River, here a sluggish stream, running between low banks in a south-easterly direction. In September, 1882, there was no perceptible current, the water being in pools only, and in some places fifty feet wide and four feet deep. Numerous shallow, dry water courses were observed, extending towards the river bed; these will facilitate the drainage of land. On Sections 2, 3, 9 and 16 hills occur, from forty to seventy feet in height above the general surface. Soil from eight to eighteen inches deep, with clay or sandy sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 9.—Level, open prairie, having no wood whatever. It contains no hay marshes and very few ponds. Soil—very hard and stony, from two to four inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; second and third class.

Township No. 10.—Level prairie, with a few small marshes. A water course traverses the township, but it contained no water in August, 1882. The water found elsewhere was pretty good. The land in parts is inferior, being very stony and hard, with a scant growth of grass. Soil—first, second, and third class.

Township No. 11.—Is rolling prairie. Soil—a clay loam with clay sub-soil, ranking as second and third class throughout. There are a few swamps and small creeks in the south-west portion, which at time of survey were dry. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 12.—Rolling prairie, with numerous grassy swamps, making the land better suited for grazing than agriculture. Soil—a good clay loam, with a good sandy clay sub-soil in the east part, and in the west part a black and blue clay sub-soil; second class.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie. The south-west corner is traversed in a north-westerly direction by Wascand Creek, here a sluggish stream, between banks about fifteen feet deep; it had no perceptible current in September, 1882, and the water was about ten inches in depth. The land is generally high and dry. Except in the creek, water was found only in the marshes, where it was alkaline and bad. The surface

Location of Township

is very lumpy, which is caused by numerous crevices that seem to have existed for a long period. Soil—three to eighteen inches deep, with a clay or loamy sub-soil; first and second class

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes and ponds. A creek runs north-west across the north-east corner, the water in which, at the end of July, was stationary in pools. Except in a few of the marshes, where a slightly alkaline taste was noticed, water is good throughout the township. Soil—a clay loam, about four inches deep, with a stiff hard clay sub-soil; second class.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and grassy marshes. A creek runs north-west across the township, the water in which, as well as in the ponds and marshes, was found to be fresh. Soil—a clay loam; with a stiff clay sub-soil, but stony along the banks of the creek; second class.

Township No. 16.—Is level prairie. Soil—a good sandy loam, with sandy sub-soil. First class farming land. Numerous ponds of fresh water, with some hay marshes and meadows. No timber of any kind.

Township No. 17.—Surface rolling and broken. Poplar measuring from six inches to fifteen inches diameter grows in the northern part. Numerous swamps and small lakes occur. Soil—generally third class; but, in the parts not covered with timber, first and second.

Township No. 18.—This township is prairie land, with patches of willows and other soft woods. The soil is generally first class. It is crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. At the time of survey there were already a good many settlers in the township.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie, with no timber except a few willows and other soft woods. A creek, having a sluggish current, runs in a north-easterly direction through Sections 19, 20, 28, 29 and 30. Soil—from three to five inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; chiefly first class, with some second.

Township No. 20 (fractional).—Slopes gently to the north. Soil—first class. Timber along the creek, which runs through the township from south to north. Broken by Indian reserve.

Township No. 21 (fractional).—Rolling country, with a sufficient supply of poplar to meet the requirements of settlers for building purposes, fencing and fuel. Well watered by Jumping Creek, the Fishing Lakes and the Qu'Appelle River. The Hudson's Bay Company's reserve occupies portions of Sections 1 and 12, while the reserve of Standing Buffalo's band includes nearly all the north-west portion, and that of Pasquaw portions of Sections 6, 7 and 18. Soil—a rich, clay loam, with sandy sub-soil, well adapted for agriculture; first class.

Township No. 22 (fractional).—Rolling prairie, well drained

by several creeks emptying into Jumping Creek, which traverses the west side of the township from north to south. It is about twenty chains wide, and in September, 1882, there was water to the depth of one foot. In spring it is said to be from seven feet to ten feet deep. Its banks, for about three miles, are bordered with islands of thick poplar, mostly of second growth, well adapted for farm purposes. The reserve of Standing Buffalo's band includes part of some of the south tier of sections. The land is generally of good quality, more especially in the south part of the Township; and particularly in the sections adjoining the Indian Reserve; in the valley of Jumping Creek it is higher, but still fertile. Soil—a rich, sandy loam, from eight inches to fourteen inches, with a clay sub-soil; chiefly first class, with some second and third.

Township No. 23.—Surface very much broken. Jumping Creek runs east from the north-west corner, but, turning south in Section 33, runs south through the centre of the township. Several smaller creeks empty into it and, from these ravines branch out in every direction. The banks of the ravines are mostly covered with poplar and dry under-brush. The former varies in size from fence-rail stuff up to tall trees of twelve inches diameter. Several islands of poplar also occur in the south-east and south-west portions, mostly of second growth. Soil—mostly stony and gravelly, except in the valleys, where it is a light sandy loam, with numerous hay marshes; third class.

Township No. 24.—Surface generally broken and hilly, especially towards the south-west corner, which is near Jumping Creek. In the east portion there are scattered bluffs of small second-growth poplar and willow fit for fuel or fencing. The trail between Prince Albert and Qu'Appelle runs through the township nearly north and south. Soil—of poor quality, being mostly gravelly, the hills and ridges being stony and the deeper depressions chiefly deep ponds or marshes; generally third class.

Township No. 25.—Surface uneven, with easy slopes. The ridges and valleys do not maintain any uniformity of direction, but are generally more or less circular in form. The prairie is much broken by wet marshes, which have no connection, one with another, or with any watercourse; consequently there is a want of drainage facilities. Timber suitable for fencing and fuel is abundant, but the poplar is too small for building purposes. Water invariably good. Soil—in the higher parts, sandy and gravelly, but in the valleys and level land, the black soil is from two feet to three feet deep, with a marly, white clay sub-soil; first, second, and third class.

Township No. 26.—Contains a large proportion of wet land, being a succession of narrow, dry ridges and wet marshes, in many of which the bottom is firm soil. Open, dry prairie, suitable for cultivation, exists only in small areas,

Location of Township.

not exceeding ten acres. No stream existing, drainage will be found difficult. In the east and south portions timber is scarce and poor. In the north-west part there are some large bluffs of small poplar and willow, forming a good supply for fuel and fencing. Soil—by no means bad, though a low classification is placed on much of the land, owing to its low, wet character; first, second and third class.

Township No. 27A (fractional).—Surface rather level, marshes and ponds being numerous. The bluffs contain poplar up to ten inches diameter. The prairie openings are small, and seldom entirely free from willows and brush. The main trail from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills crosses Section 12. No running streams occurs, but the pond and marsh water is good. Soil—second and third class.

Township No. 27 (fractional).—Covered with poplar, willow, and thick underbrush. Broken by ponds and marshes. The south-west portion is included in an Indian Reserve.

Township No. 28.—The soil is good and, although there are a great many ponds and small marshes, many desirable sections for settlement could be found. Plenty of wood for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 29.—The land lies rather low, and although there are many good sections, the greater number are marshy. There is plenty of timber for fuel and fencing.

Township No. 30.—Rolling country, with numerous marshes and small lakes. The soil is a sandy loam. Plenty of wood for fuel and fencing.

RANGE XV.—WEST.

Township No. 5.—Surface is high and rolling. Boulders are met with in some of the ravines. Soil is of the poorest character, having apparently been washed away at some past period by a flood. Sub-soil is clay. No timber whatever.

Township No. 6.—The land is a little better than Township No. 5 to the south, described above, still the quality is only second and third-class, and fit simply for pasture. No timber.

Township No. 7.—Open, rolling prairie. About four sections in the north-west corner are partly covered by a lake and partly by a large marsh. The latter produces good, long grass, and furnishes water fit to drink; but the lake is rather muddy and its water bad. Various smaller marshes, providing good hay and fresh water, occur. Soil—clayey and sandy loam, six to eighteen inches deep; generally first-class.

Township No. 8.—High, dry prairie, with a gently rolling surface. Numerous hummocks cause the ground to be lumpy and rough in places, and it is more or less strewn with stones. A shallow lake in the south-west corner covers about four sections. It is rather marshy on the north-

west and south-east sides. A water course, which was dry in September, 1882, runs from the south-east margin of the lake in a north-easterly direction to the Souris River, which crosses Section 86 diagonally from north-west to south-east. No timber. Soil—three to eighteen inches deep, with sandy loam or heavy clay sub-soil; chiefly first and second-class.

Location of Township.

Township No. 9.—Undulating prairie, with no timber of any kind. A large slough crosses the township from north-west to south-east, which the surveyor thought had some communication with the Souris River, as he noticed indications of a flow in that direction during a high stage of water. The surface of the land is very hard, and stony in places. Soil—two to four inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; third-class.

Township No. 10.—Prairie, with a very level surface. Water was very scarce in September, 1882, there being only two marshes found and very little in either. There was but little meadow land, but where the grass had escaped fire, the growth was luxuriant. No wood. Soil—a hard clay, that would be very difficult to work in a dry season, some parts being very stony, particularly the north-east quarter; first-class.

Township No. 11.—Is level or rolling prairie. Soil—a clay loam, with clay sub-soil, of fair quality, averaging from first to second-class. Several small creeks of good water were met with, and near the centre of the township a few small swamps. No wood within ten miles.

Township No. 12.—Is level prairie, with good, clay loam soil, first-class farming land. A few hay marshes and small creeks are met with. No wood of any kind. Soil—is generally three to six inches deep with a clay sub-soil.

Township No. 13.—High, rolling prairie, generally dry, only one marsh of any consequence having been noticed. Wascana Creek crosses the north-east corner in a north-westerly direction. Its banks are here from fifteen to twenty feet high, and the stream itself, in September, 1882, averaged eighteen feet in width, with a very sluggish current, if any at all. The north boundary of Section 9 and the east boundary of Section 8, cross a deep gully, dry at the above date. The ground is rather stony in places, the surface being also somewhat lumpy and rough. Soil—clayey loam, in places sandy or gravelly, from three to eighteen inches deep, with clayey or sandy loam sub-soil; chiefly first-class, with some second.

Township No. 14.—The north part is rolling prairie, with a few marshes and ponds. The south part is level prairie and very dry. Wascana (or "Pile of Bones,") Creek crosses the south-west corner; the water therein is fresh, but that in nearly all the ponds and marshes is alkaline. An old trail crosses the township from north to south. Soil—in the north part, a clay loam, about two inches deep, with clay sub-soil; in the south part, a stiff clay, full of cracks, with a hard, stiff clay sub-soil; generally second-class.

Location of Township.

Township No. 15.—Rolling prairie, with numerous fresh water marshes and ponds. Wascana Creek runs in a north-westerly direction across the north-east corner; the land along its banks is stony. Soil—clay loam, about three inches deep (except in a few of the ridges, where it is sandy), with a stiff, clay sub-soil; second-class.

Township No. 16.—Is principally composed of good land, suitable for farming purposes. Soil—sandy loam, average depth four inches, with clay sub-soil. Good water can be obtained from the small marshes and lakes met with throughout the township. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 17.—Very rolling and broken, with numerous grassy swamps. Small poplar covers about one-half of Section 34. Poplar of greater dimensions is found in Section 36. Soil—about nine inches or ten inches deep, with clay and gravel sub-soil; second class.

Township No. 18.—Rolling prairie, almost entirely covered with scrub and groves of small poplars, which in a few years will prove very useful to settlers. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the south part. Water of fair quality is found in numerous small ponds. Soil—ten inches to fifteen inches deep, with chiefly a clay sub-soil; second and third class.

Township No. 19.—Is high, dry prairie. Soil—a rich, clay loam, in some places gravelly, and here and there granite boulders may be met with, near the surface. This township, considering the quality of the land, and its facilities for railway communication (being only three and one-half miles from the main line of the C. P. R.) may be considered one of the most favorably situated for settlement in the North-West. All the even numbered sections, at time of survey, were occupied by squatters, who had built small log houses and made numerous other improvements. The southern tier of sections in this township is dotted with numerous groves of poplar, which will, for some little time, furnish a fair supply of fuel to the incoming settler. The remainder of the township is almost destitute of wood.

Township No. 20 (fractional).—Broken by Indian reserve. Open prairie, devoid of timber. Soil—second class. Sections 5 and 6 partly covered by a marsh.

Township No. 21 (fractional).—Principally rolling prairie, with scarcely timber enough for the requirements of the first settlers. There are numerous sloughs. George Newlove, farm instructor to Indians, has his buildings on the north-east quarter of Section 15, and a large area of breaking on the south-west quarter of Section 23. He has reaped the following to the acre, from seed sown on the first breaking, viz.: potatoes, 270 bushels; spring wheat, 30 bushels; and oats, 55 bushels. He had also heavy crops of carrots, turnips, onions and other roots. The portion south of the Fishing Lakes forms part of an Indian reserve. Soil—a sandy loam, mixed with gravel; first and second class.

Township No. 22.—Surface very uneven and knolly, the ^{Location of Township.} knolls being generally circular in form and their elevation seldom more than from twenty feet to thirty feet above the adjacent depressions, in which there is usually a small pond or slough of water, having neither outlet nor inlet. These ponds are mostly overgrown with grass, and bordered with a fringe of very small poplar or willow. In the east tier of sections there are a few scattered bluffs of small poplar, useful for fuel, but not large enough for any other purpose. The remainder of the township is nearly destitute of wood. Owing to the irregularity of the surface, fields will in general be limited to an area of from five to ten acres. The water in the ponds and sloughs is good. Soil—in the valleys and to midway up the slopes, very good; but on the tops of the knolls and ridges it is poor and gravelly, and in many places closely sprinkled with boulders. Second class.

Township No. 23.—The north-east quarter has an uneven and broken surface; in some sections hilly, with deep ponds and sloughs. Small bluffs of poplar and willow abound, the former varying in size from one-inch to three inches in diameter. The north-west quarter is high, open, knolly prairie, with numerous ponds, having fringes of marsh around them. In the middle tier of sections, from east to west, the surface gradually falls towards the south. The south-east quarter is nearly level prairie, with occasional sloughs and marshes, the former being generally bordered with thickets of small poplar and willows. The south-west quarter is in general open, level prairie, with a few marshes and ponds. Water in the south half of the township was found to be good; elsewhere, some of the ponds contained alkali. Soil—clay, mixed occasionally with gravel, with clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 24.—The north half is uneven prairie, except some few sections, which are rolling; it also contains many bluffs, with ponds in their centres. The south half is high, open prairie, broken, and in some parts knolly prairie; it contains numerous ponds and sloughs. A branch of Jumping Creek runs through Sections 31, 30, 29, 19, 20, 21, 15, 14, 11 and 12, on either side of which stream the banks are invariably steep and irregular. Its valley varies in width from ten to forty chains. The creek, in September, 1882, had from eight inches to twenty inches of water, with a slow current. A branch of the creek had its bed dry. The trail from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert traverses Sections 5, 6 and 7. The water is generally good and soft. The bluffs contain poplar from two inches to six inches in diameter. Soil—five inches to twenty-one inches deep, with clay sub-soil, gravelly in the valleys of the creeks; first class.

Township No. 25.—Contains some fine openings of clear prairie, with heavy bluffs of poplar and willow; the former is sometimes as large as ten inches in diameter. The land is generally desirable, the only inferior quality being in the

Location of
Township.

valley and along the banks of Long Creek. Soil—first, second, and third class.

Township No. 26 (fractional).—Rolling country, with a large proportion of dry, arable land. The main trail from Qu'Appelle to Touchwood Hills enters at Section 12 and passes out at Section 35. Sections 18 to 31, inclusive, are included in the reserve of Gordon's band. Long Creek, a tributary of the Qu'Appelle, drains the west side of the township. A dry watercourse in the north-west portion will afford adequate drainage to that part. All water found was good, and there is abundant timber for all purposes. Soil—first and second class.

Township No. 27 A (fractional).—Surface gently undulating, with numerous small ponds and marshes. Bluffs of small poplar and willow are common. Gordon's reserve takes in portions of Sections 6 and 7. Adjacent to it there is some heavy poplar. Soil—first class.

Township No. 27 (fractional).—All but the two most northerly tiers of sections are included within an Indian reserve. The description of the next three townships applies also to this one.

Township Nos. 28, 29 and 30.—There is a great quantity of scattered poplar and willow in these townships, and much thick underbrush, but also a fair proportion of land adapted to settlement. There are a few small lakes and marshes.

RANGE XVI.—WEST.

Township No. 5.—Is worthless, from an agricultural point of view. In some places nutritious grasses are found, but there is no soil, only a sun-dried, clayey surface, scattered over with boulders and pebbles. The Souris River runs across the south-east corner of the township. No timber.

Township No. 6.—The only parts of this township fit for settlement are Sections 25, 26, and 35, 36, where there is six inches of alluvial soil, with a hard, clay sub-soil. The other portions are level prairie. Soil—sand and gravel, with a little good grass in some places, and all third class quality. No timber of any kind.

Township No. 8.—The south and south-west portions are high, rolling and broken prairie; the north and north-east parts are low, flat and swampy. There is no good meadow grass in the marshes, which are quite extensive on the east side of the township. No living streams occur, except Maple Creek, on Section 31. There are numerous ponds in the marshes, and a small portion of quite a large lake occupies parts of Sections 13 and 14. The water in the lakes and ponds is strongly impregnated with alkali. There are numerous dry watercourses, and the ground is opened up in cracks and deep fissures, indicating the action of much surface water in spring, of extreme drought in summer, and of frosts in winter. No timber. Soil—On the high land the ground is

hard, being a mixture of sand and gravel, and having no alluvial soil, with much cactus growing all over, the herbage being scant, dry, and in patches; on the low ground, the surface is a light clay, six inches deep, with a stiff, blue clay subsoil, covered with poor pasturage, chiefly spear grass or wild oats. Classified second and third, with some fourth, class.

Township No. 9.—Open prairie, generally undulating, with no timber whatever. A few ponds and hay marshes occur, but none of them are of large size. A small lake occupies parts of Sections 8, 9 and 16. Its water is very muddy and somewhat alkaline; there is no outlet. A slough or watercourse occurs in Sections 17 and 18, extending into the adjacent township. It had no current in September, 1882. The surface of the ground is very hard. Soil—from two to nine inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; third class.

Township No. 10.—The soil is a fine, loamy clay, of first class quality. A large marsh crosses the township diagonally, all around which a large quantity of hay may be cut. Water throughout the township is fresh and good. Except for the entire absence of wood, this township is admirably adapted for settlement.

Township No. 11.—Is level prairie, with from three to six inches of alluvial soil, with a clay loam sub-soil, and is first class farming land. A large hay marsh lies in the south-west quarter of the township. There is no wood within ten miles. Good water can be had anywhere, at a depth of from two to twelve feet from the surface.

Township No. 12.—Is good wheat land and well adapted for farming purposes. The soil is a good, clay loam from five to twelve inches in depth, with a clay bottom. Water can be obtained anywhere by digging a few feet. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, with no timber of any kind. At the south-west corner is a large grassy marsh, with good fresh water, that covers an area of about 1,300 acres. The south-east corner is covered by a cart trail leading from Wood Mountain to Qu'Appelle. The surface of the land is in some places lumpy and rough, in consequence of the numerous crevices. Soil—about eighteen inches deep, with a dark clay or clayey loam subsoil; first class, with the exception of about two sections in the south-west corner.

Township No. 14.—Rolling prairie, with no timber. The northerly portion is drained by several shallow coulées, trending in a westerly direction, while the south and south-west portions are traversed by Wascana Creek, which runs in a north-westerly direction across Sections 11 and 10; its banks are from twenty to twenty-five feet high; but this height gradually diminishes till Section 17 is reached, at which point they disappear altogether. The stream's width here, in October, 1882, was from thirty to forty feet, averaging three and a-half feet in depth, with a slow cur-

Location of Township.

rent. A heavy fall of rain late in the season, caused it to overflow its usual channel. Soil—eighteen inches deep, with a clay loam sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 15.—The north part is rolling, very dry prairie, with the exception of a few marshes and ponds. The south part is level prairie and very dry. The surface is full of cracks, with short grass growing on it. Water in this township is mostly alkaline. Soil—in the north part is a clay loam, about two inches deep, and in the south part a stiff clay. The sub-soil throughout is a hard, stiff clay, of medium quality for agriculture; second class.

Township No. 16.—About three-fourths of this township is good, level, farming land, with an alluvial soil of about five inches in depth, with clay sub-soil. The remaining portion of the township is much broken by ravines. A fresh running stream passes through the centre of the township with banks from fifty to one hundred feet high. No timber of any kind.

Township No. 18.—Rolling prairie, with numerous poplar bluffs, supplying abundant fuel, and hay swamps in the north portion; the south part is almost all open prairie, with small scrub. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line traverses the south portion. Soil—generally of good quality, being a rich, sandy loam, with a sub-soil of clay; first, second and third class.

Township No. 19.—The southern part is interspersed with groves of poplar, some of it being twelve inches in diameter. The northern portion is nearly destitute of timber, consisting of high, rolling prairie. Soil—in some places alluvial, but in many, light and gravelly, and intermixed with small granite boulders. Some of the sections were, at time of survey, already taken up by squatters.

Township No. 20.—Almost the whole of the three northern tiers of sections and the extreme eastern ones in this township, are included in the Indian Reserves set apart for the bands of Muskowpeetung and Pasquaw. The southern portion, which is sub-divided, is thickly dotted with groves of poplar varying from one to twelve inches in diameter. It is a very desirable locality for settlement, and at time of survey all the even numbered sections were taken up by squatters, who had made numerous improvements.

Township No. 21 (fractional).—Rolling prairie, well watered, by the Qu'Appelle River, which has an average width of about seventy-five feet and depth of about three feet six inches. There being no drift wood, and very few rapids, a small steamer might run with care from Range 21 to the foot of the Fiddling Lakes. The river and lakes abound with fish and ducks. The portion of the township south of the river, and which is well timbered, is included in an Indian Reserve. Soil—two-thirds first class, the remainder third and fourth.

Township No. 22.—Open, rolling prairie, almost entirely

free from ponds and sloughs. In the most easterly tier of sections the surface is slightly uneven, with some gravelly knolls; but this feature does not characterize any considerable area. Soil—eighteen inches deep, with clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 23.—All prairie. The land in Sections 1 to 12, inclusive, is very level, and fit for cultivation, or useful as hay meadows, it being a continuation of the fine land in Township No. 22. Soil—black, eighteen inches deep, on a whitish clay subsoil; superior first class. The remainder of the township varies in character; in general, the surface is uneven and knolly, with ponds and sloughs in the depressions. Soil—except on the very top of the knolls, good second class. No wood whatever. The water, in all the sloughs and ponds tested, was good.

Township No. 24.—Surface knolly and hilly; in all the valleys are numerous ponds and marshes, some of which cover a surface of ten acres. The majority have gravelly beds, and contain good water. The hills and knolls are from fifteen feet to sixty-five feet above the ponds, and very gravelly and stony. Limestone boulders abound. In the lower part of the slopes and around the ponds, there are considerable areas of rich, deep alluvial soil. Many of the ponds, by a little labor, could be drained into others lying lower, and considerable land of excellent quality might be reclaimed in this manner. Some of the ponds are bordered with poplar and willow. In Sections 33, 34, 35 and 36 are some large bluffs of poplar, of sufficient size to be useful for fencing. On the whole, the township is better fitted for grazing than agriculture. Water good and soft. Soil—chiefly second class, with a small portion of first.

Township No. 25.—High, rolling land, with alternating prairie and numerous poplar bluffs and willow thickets, together with many ponds and lakelets. The main stream of Loon Creek takes its rise in Section 31, and runs diagonally to Section 1. In its course it forms three large lakes, which cover an area of nearly 700 acres. Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and 19 are chiefly in an open prairie, with numerous boulders, which stretches away to the west. The main trail from Qu'Appelle to Touchwood Mission crosses Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 18. North-west of Loon Creek and the lakes, no boulders are seen, and here many fine farms can be made. Wood for all purposes is also readily procurable. The poplar, with a few exceptions, does not exceed eight inches in diameter. Water is everywhere good. Soil—second and third class, with some first.

Township No. 26 (fractional).—Composed of Sections 1 to 12 inclusive, the remainder being included in the reserve of Gordon's band. These lie to the foot of the Touchwood Hills, and are open prairie, with the exception of Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, which are very thickly covered with hazel, willow and rose bushes. Small lakes are very numerous. Timber abundant and water excellent. Soil—first class.

Location of
Township.

Township Nos. 27 and 28.—Covered with a scattering of poplar, willow and thick underbrush, interspersed with lakelets and marshes. There are, however, some sections well adapted for settlement.

RANGE XVII.—WEST.

Township No. 5.—Is, generally speaking, better suited for pasturage than for agriculture. Two-thirds of the township falls within the Missouri Côteau, and is much broken by valleys, lakes and ponds (the water in the latter being more or less alkaline). The Souris River traverses the northern portion of the township, and its water is fresh and good. No timber.

Township No. 8.—Rolling and broken prairie. The land is highest on the west side, and falls to the north-east, the lowest part being on Sections 18, 24 and 25. It is watered by Maple Creek, which meanders diagonally through the centre from Section 18 to Section 25. In July there was no continuous stream in its bed, but good, soft, spring water was found in ponds and holes, which are entirely free from alkali. A fine belt of timber fringes the banks of the creek, from twenty to forty rods in width, composed of ash, elm, maple and willow, sufficient in quantity and size to supply settlers with fuel and building timber for some years. Soil—for the most part, a mixture of clay, sand and gravel, to a depth of about six inches, the subsoil being clay and gravel. There is no alluvial soil except in the flats along Maple Creek and its branches. The surface of the high land is very hard and dry, and stony in many places, the pasturage being light and parched up and much cactus growing all over. From the numerous dry water courses and creeks, or fissures, it is evident that this country is subject to the flow of much surface water in spring, and to the action of the extreme heat of summer and cold of winter. The land is not adapted for agriculture, nor yet for stock-raising, there being insufficient pasturage. Much loose limestone, in large blocks, lying on the sides of the gullies, was noticed. Classified second and third class.

Township No. 9.—Open prairie, with no timber whatever. The surface is very flat and low, and indications point to the probability of the whole township being under water in the spring of the year; but in September, 1882, the land was quite dry and so very hard that the ground was all cracked. There are three lakes whose areas lie entirely within this township, and part of the area of another is included in the north part; they are muddy and shallow. A large hay marsh, which crosses the township, takes up Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 34, all of which are very soft and wet. There is a watercourse running through the middle of the marsh. Soil—two or three inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; third class.

Township No. 10.—All prairie, with the exception of a small belt at the south-west corner, containing ash, elm and willow of small diameter, adapted only for camping purposes. The south-west portion is very low and flat, being cut up by a large marsh and lake. The water of the latter has a peculiar whitish appearance as if mixed with chalk or white clay; it is very slightly, if at all, alkaline, and not unpleasant to the taste. The remainder is composed of very level prairie. Soil—clay, twelve inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; generally first class, with some second and fourth.

Township No. 11.—All prairie. The eastern portion is very much cut up by marsh and lake, the remainder varying from level to undulating land. Soil—a clay loam twelve inches deep, with clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 12.—The land, as a rule, is of excellent quality, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. Soil is of a dark, sand and clay loam, averaging in depth from four to six inches. Water can be obtained anywhere, by digging to the depth of a few feet. No wood is to be had within thirty miles to the north-east.

Township No. 13.—Rolling prairie, with ponds or hay marshes, growing hay very thick and long, the water being frequently three feet deep. Three-fourths of the township is probably covered with water in ordinary seasons. Soil—heavy and good, over eighteen inches deep, with a clay sub-soil, but without extensive drainage, useless for farming purposes; first class.

Township No. 14—Undulating prairie. The east half of Section 22 and the south half of Section 27 are covered by a marsh, which, however, contains fresh water and produces good grass. Wascana Creek meanders in a north-westerly direction through Sections 25, 26, 27 and 33, between low banks, the land for about a mile on either side being rather low, lumpy and rough. In October, 1882, the creek, being swollen by recent rains, was from forty to fifty feet wide, with an average depth of four feet. Soil—eighteen inches deep, with a clay loam sub-soil; first class, with the exception of the marsh above mentioned.

Township No. 16.—Is fine, dry, level prairie, well adapted for agricultural purposes. From three to eight inches of alluvial soil, with clay or sandy sub-soil. Several fresh running creeks were met with. No wood whatever.

Township No. 21 (fractional).—Rolling country, having sufficient timber to provide the settlers with material for building, fencing and fuel. In the valley of the Qu'Appelle there are large areas of hay and pasture lands. The banks of the river, averaging 280 feet in height, afford valuable shelter to stock during the winter. In the west portion is considerable *brûlé* and second growth poplar. Long Creek traverses the west side of the township, emptying into the Qu'Appelle in Section 13 through a deep coulee one mile in

Location of Township.

width. Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13 and 14, are included in an Indian reserve. Soil—chiefly first class.

Township No. 22.—A level plain, with the exception of the part traversed by Loon Creek, which is considerably broken, and a small portion of the north-west corner, which is somewhat rolling. The valley through which the creek runs varies in depth from 100 feet to 200 feet, and comprises some good grazing lands; also, an abundance of splendid water, there being two small lakes near the northern boundary and numerous springs throughout the adjoining ravines. Soil—in the level and rolling prairie, rich soil, first class; on banks of creek, gravelly and stony, third class.

Township No. 23.—Prairie. The best land is in the south-east portion, where the surface is level and the soil very rich. Loon Creek traverses the township in a south-east direction; in two or three places it expands into small lakes. The water, though fresh, is very bad; but springs of good water may be found along the banks of the creek. The land in the west portion is slightly rolling, and the soil scarcely so good as on the east side. Soil—from six inches to eighteen inches deep, with clay or gravel sub-soil; first and second class.

Township No. 24.—About one-third, including nearly the whole of the east side, contains very many deep lakes and ponds, which, however, are of small size, rarely exceeding five or six acres in area. The water they contain is fresh, but unfit for drinking purposes. Loon Creek passes through the western side in a southerly direction; its water, though fresh, is of bad quality. The surface of the country is rolling, and in some parts very broken and hilly. It is all open prairie, there being no timber in the township, excepting a few small bluffs of young poplar brush, surrounding some of the lakes and sloughs. Soil—very gravelly and stony; generally second class.

Township No. 25.—Remarkably uneven and hilly. The hills assume all forms. On the tops of some there is a considerable extent of level land; but, as a rule, there is but little level ground, nearly the whole of the higher land being occupied by the inclines of the surface, and the depressions by small ponds and marshes. These latter occupy about one-fifth of the entire area. The general inclination of the surface is towards the south; water generally good. Soil—in the south-east portion, poor, gravelly, and stony on the hill tops. The north-east part has better soil, with a good show of grass; and here the ponds are surrounded by bluffs of poplar, some being large enough to supply fencing. Generally second class.

Township No. 28.—Rolling and, comparatively speaking, dry land, but few ponds of any size being found. In Section 27 there is a lake, the water of which is fresh and good. Upon Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 36, timber suitable for fuel and fencing may be obtained, while elsewhere small groves of poplar, fit only for fuel, occur.

Soil—principally a sandy loam, from nine inches to twelve inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; second class.

Location of Township

RANGE XVIII.—WEST.

Township No. 5.—Is situate in the Missouri Coteau. The soil is poor, being of a sandy and gravelly nature; class second and third. The ponds and lakes are mostly more or less alkaline, though there is a fair percentage of fresh water. It would make good pasture land. No wood.

Township No. 8.—Undulating prairie. The north-east portion is broken with ravines and water-courses; it also contains the bed of a creek, dry in September, 1882, which is a tributary of Wascana Creek, along which a few small elms are found. Soil—in the south-west part first class; in the north-east part second class.

Township No. 10.—Prairie. The northern boundary intersects a good-sized lake of fine, clear water, through which a large creek flows; but at the time of the survey (September, 1882), there was no current; in fact, the water in it was not continuous. It has a muddy bottom and, as the banks are low, it probably overflows in spring. The land along the creek is very fine, and the crop of grass very heavy. There are numerous water courses. The surface generally is high and rolling, but a little rough in the south-west portion, where it is also rather stony. There is no meadow land except along the creek. Soil—on the whole, excellent, being a brown clay, with clay sub-soil; first and second class.

Township No. 11.—Prairie, well adapted for agriculture. Soil—a good, clay loam, twelve inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 12.—The whole of this township is level prairie. Soil of a dark, sandy, clay loam, averaging in depth from three to six inches. Good water can be obtained in almost every part of the township, a few feet from the surface. There is no wood of any kind.

Township No. 13.—Level prairie, rather wet and cloggy for agriculture, appearances indicating that the water lies a long time on the land here in spring; a very few small ponds occur. Soil—twelve to fifteen inches deep, with a clay loam sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 14.—Undulating prairie, with no timber or brush of any kind. The easterly portion is interspersed with a few marshes producing good grass, the principal one occupying a considerable part of Sections 24, 25 and 26. Soil—eighteen inches, with a clay loam sub-soil; generally first class.

Township No. 15.—Level prairie, the south-east portion being low and wet. Soil—ten inches to twelve inches deep; first class.

Township No. 16.—Is composed of good, level farming land, with alluvial soil, of an average depth of three inches and

Location of Township.

clay sub-soil. Pile of Bones Creek runs through the township, in a north-westerly direction, furnishing a supply of good water. Some settlers were, at time of survey, located along its banks. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 18.—Rolling prairie. Water scarce, though obtainable by sinking wells. Wood for fuel may be procured from localities about ten miles north. Soil—a clay loam, from six inches to ten inches deep, with a clay or gravel sub-soil; chiefly second class.

Township No. 19.—Rolling country. About one-third is open prairie, the remainder being covered with dense bluffs of poplar, mostly of second growth, with willows. There are many ponds, containing good, fresh water, and numerous hay swamps. Settlers in Regina and vicinity come here for fuel. Soil—in the north part, a sandy loam, with clay sub-soil; generally second class.

Township No. 20—Rolling country. The south part is wooded with a thick growth of small poplar, while the north part is mostly prairie, with small bluffs of poplar and willow, furnishing material for fence rails and fuel. There are many small hay marshes, the water in which is good. Soil—a sandy loam, six inches to fourteen inches deep, with sub-soil of clay; second class.

Township No. 21—On the north side of the Qu'Appelle valley the country is an open, rolling prairie; on the south side it is a rolling prairie, with thick clumps of poplar and a dense undergrowth of willow and cherry. The valley itself is nearly all marsh and hay lands. Sufficient wood exists to meet the requirements of settlers for building, fuel, and fencing. Soil—mostly first class, with some third.

Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs, especially in the middle and western portions. The Qu'Appelle trail crosses Section 6. Soil—generally light, with the exception of some three or four sections in the south-east corner, which are first class. The east and north-east sections are inclined to be gravelly and stony; also the sections along the east boundary; second class. The middle sections (from south to north) are very gravelly and stony; third class.

Township No. 23—Open, rolling prairie. Loon Creek traverses it in a south-east direction, in two branches, which unite in Section 24; it runs in valleys from five to ten feet deep, the south sides of which are covered with small bluffs of young poplar and brush. The only other timber is contained in some small bluffs on Sections 17, 20 and 29. The water in Loon Creek is fresh, but unfit for drinking, having a very bad taste; but there are some springs of excellent fresh water at intervals along its banks. The surface of the township is more or less broken by sloughs and water holes, which is particularly the case in the vicinity of the creek. Soil—a clay loam, from four inches to eighteen inches deep, with some gravel, and inclined to be light; clay sub-soil; second class.

Township No. 24.—Rolling prairie, open for the most part, but thinly scattered with small, dead poplars. These occur in bluffs, and are interspersed with a thick growth of willow bushes. The only live timber is on Sections 31 and 32, which are thickly covered with poplar bluffs, some of which contain trees up to six inches diameter. There are numerous small sloughs, mostly dry in summer. A cart trail passes through the township north-west, joining the trail to Touchwood Mission traversing the north-west corner. Two branches of Loon Creek run through the township, one in a north-easterly and the other in a north-westerly direction; the water they contain, though fresh, is exceedingly bad. Soil—generally light, and inclined to be gravelly, two inches to twelve inches deep, with a clay or gravel sub-soil. The best land is found in Sections 1, 2, 23, 24, 26, 10 and 15, which is first class, the remainder being second.

Township No. 25—Comparatively level or gently undulating. From the east boundary there is a gradual descent westward to Loon Creek, or its east branch, which meanders south through Sections 34, 26, 23, 14, 15, 10, 11, 2 and 1. In Section 26 the stream enlarges to a lake about one mile long. Another larger lake embraces a large part of Sections 14, 15 and 10. The land on both sides of the stream is very level and of good quality, but much broken by sloughs or small bluffs, each with a slough in the centre. No timber of economic value exists. Water is good and abundant everywhere. Soil—four inches to eighteen inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; second class.

Township No. 26.—The north-east half lies within what are called the Touchwood Hills, consisting of well-rounded conical hills, varying in height up to 250 feet above the intervening valleys. The north slopes are invariably steep and wooded with poplar, generally small, but sometimes attaining eight inches diameter. Between the hills there are generally ponds, marshes and sloughs, some of which, by a series of connections, are drained so as to produce Loon Creek, which apparently takes its source in Section 25. Three lakes along its course have been surveyed. There are numerous bluffs of small poplar and willows, with generally a pond, marsh, or slough in the centre. The main stream of Loon Creek traverses the most westerly tier of sections, and in September, 1882, was in some places dry; its bed is from twelve feet to twenty feet wide, with generally steep banks on either side, from twenty-five to eighty feet high, stony and gravelly. There is considerable grass in the flats and valleys, but on the summit of the hills the herbage is short. Water is invariably good and soft. The south west half is lower land, and the surface less uneven and rolling; the land is also better than in the north-east half. Soil—from four inches to twelve inches deep, with clay sub-soil; second class.

Township No. 28.—Chiefly rolling land, with but few ponds

Location of Township

of considerable size. Timber fit for building purposes exists upon Sections 4, 9 and 17, while upon Sections 11, 12, 14 and 15, and elsewhere, wood fit for fuel and fencing abounds. Soil—a sandy loam, seven inches to eleven inches deep, with clay sub-soil; second class.

RANGE XIX.—WEST.

Township No. 9.—Mostly open prairie, there being a few clumps of small timber in the north-eastern portion. It is, however, only fit for firewood, of which it will furnish but a limited supply. The surface of the land is generally undulating, the northern portion being hilly and broken up by ravines and deep watercourses. The dry bed of a stream, forming a tributary of Wascana Creek, traverses the township from west to east, but in October, 1882, there was no running water within its limits. Soil—in the southern part, clay loam, and first class; in the northern part, harder, and in some places stony, consequently rated second and third class.

Township No. 10. A portion is very rough and much cut up by large ravines, the bottom and sides of which are strewn with boulders. The remainder is generally rolling prairie, and fairly good. The soil throughout is hard clay, in places stony and none of it alluvial. There are numerous creeks and watercourses. No marshes of any size, and the grass very scant. No wood.

Township No. 11.—Prairie, generally very level. Moose Jaw Creek runs across the north-east corner. The water it furnishes is pretty good, but in October, 1882, there was little of it. Several dry watercourses were noticed, the largest being in Sections 11 and 2. The Moose Jaw averages in width from thirty to fifty links. Its banks are generally low, and its bottom is soft and muddy. Some willow brush is found in places along the margin of the creek, but there is no wood. Soil—excellent, producing a luxuriant growth of grass; chiefly first class.

Township No. 12.—All prairie, part level and part undulating. Moose Jaw Creek traverses the south-west portion. Soil—clay loam, twelve inches deep, with clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 13.—Undulating prairie. Soil—a very heavy clay, with clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 14.—Is all level prairie, with soil of first class quality, and well fitted for agricultural purposes. There are two large lakes and several marshes in the township. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 15.—Open prairie, with a level surface. Very little water was noticed. Soil—eight or ten inches deep; first class.

Township No. 16.—Is first class prairie land; with a black loam soil and a heavy clay sub-soil. All the even numbered

sections in this township were, at time of survey, taken up ^{Location of Township} by squatters who had erected board shanties on their respective claims. There is very little water to be met with, and no hay or wood of any kind.

Township No. 17.—All open prairie. There are no ponds and only a few marshes, all of which dry up during the summer, retaining water only long enough to grow good hay. Sections 18, 19 and 30 form part of the town site of Regina. Wascana (or Pile of Cones) Creek runs through the south part, furnishing a supply of fresh water throughout the summer. There is also a small creek emptying into the former in Section 9; this contains running water until about the middle of August, when it dries up, except a few deep holes. Soil—a heavy, clay loam, thirty-six inches to forty-five inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 18.—Open prairie, part level and part undulating. Boggy Creek traverses it, and it contains clear water of a remarkable good quality. Wood for fuel can be obtained at a distance of ten miles. Soil—clay, from ten inches to fourteen inches deep, with clay sub-soil; second class.

Township No. 19.—Generally rolling, but more level in the south part than elsewhere. Good water can be had by sinking from thirty to fifty feet. Soil—particularly good in the south, but a little higher towards the north; clay, from five inches to seven inches deep, with clay or sandy sub-soil, a little stony in places; first class.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie, partly covered with islands of bush, aspen and poplar, generally of small size, wood more than three inches in diameter being very scarce. The surface is rather gravelly, sandy and stony. Soil—second class.

Township No. 21.—Prairie, the land being, for the most part, light and very stony and gravelly, and also much broken by ravines and gullies, as well as by the valley of the Qu'Appelle, which crosses in an easterly direction. The surface, south of the valley, is nearly level, though towards the southern boundary it commences to undulate; the part near the valley is open prairie, but towards the south of the township there are numerous poplar bluffs. The river, which is here very crooked, runs in a valley varying from one to two miles in width, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in depth. The descent to the valley on either side is much broken by ravines and gullies filled with poplar, birch and cherry. The river is flanked by large, deep marshes, portions of which appear to be partially dried up in the autumn, though doubtless completely inundated in the spring. The stream is from sixty to seventy links wide, and from three to four feet deep, having in most places a soft, muddy bottom. It has a current of about two miles an hour, and the water is of excellent quality for drinking purposes. Soil—from three to ten inches deep, with clay, sand or gravel for sub-soil; chiefly second class.

Location of Township.

Township No. 22.—Rolling and broken prairie, having sloughs and ponds throughout, and in many places very numerous. There are no running streams, but the water in many of the sloughs is pretty good. There is very little timber fit for fuel. A cart trail to Qu'Appelle passes through the township. Soil—three to fourteen inches deep, with sandy clay or gravel for sub-soil; generally second class.

Township No. 23.—Open, rolling prairie, with the exception of the western halves of Sections 6 and 7, which are covered with bluffs of poplar. Numerous sloughs and water holes occur. The trail to Touchwood Mission crosses the township in a north-easterly direction. Soil—fairly good, but so intermixed with stone and gravel that, for agricultural purposes, it can only be rated second class.

Township No. 24.—Generally rolling prairie, but towards the western boundary are some fine stretches of open, level prairie, and it is here that the best of the land is to be found. The sloughs are for the most part small and not very numerous. There is almost a total absence of the stone and gravel which occurs to a considerable extent in the contiguous townships. A little timber exists in the northern portion, but it is too small for anything but fuel. A cart trail to Touchwood Mission traverses the township in a north-easterly direction. Soil—from five to twelve inches deep, with a clayey, sandy or gravelly sub-soil; chiefly first class.

Township No. 25.—The north-east quarter of this township, and part of the south-east quarter, are high, rolling prairie. Sections 7, 8, 9, 6, 5, 4 and 3 are, in general, level prairie and excellent soil. The remaining portion of the township is knolly, and broken with ponds and sloughs. A high ridge of hills, stony and gravelly on their summits, traverses Sections 34, 27, 22, 15 and 10, bordering on the chain of lakes shown in map. A branch of Loon Creek traverses Sections 25, 24, 14, 11, 2 and 1, on either side of which the banks are generally steep, ranging from twenty-eight to seventy-five feet in height; its valley is from ten to forty feet wide, and contains rich, alluvial soil. The water is invariably good, both in the creek and lakes. In the two most southerly tiers of sections, and also in Sections 24, 13, 17, 18 and 19, there are some bluffs of poplar, both green and dry, suitable for fuel and fencing. Soil—from four inches to twelve inches deep, with clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 26.—The south half is high, rolling prairie, except some portions which are broken and some occasional large areas of level prairie. The west half is lower land, slightly rolling. The north-east quarter and part of the south-east quarter are traversed by creeks lying generally in deep ravines, which, at the time of survey, were dry. There are few ponds and marshes, and those probably owing to the number of small creeks mentioned. In Sections 29 and 20 there is a small lake, principally marshy, into which some of these creeks empty. There is no wood, except in the

eastern tier of sections, on which there are bluffs of small poplar and willow, adapted for fencing. Soil—four inches to twelve inches deep, with clay or gravel sub soil; second class. Some small tracts are rather gravelly on the surface.

Location of Township.

RANGE XX.—WEST.

Township No. 9.—Is admirably suited for farming purposes. The soil is a deep, easily-worked clay, of very rich quality. The centre of the township is occupied by a large, deep marsh which, from the quantity of water on it, might almost in fact be termed a lake. Toward the south-east it becomes dry, and here, an inexhaustible supply of hay can be obtained. The water is fresh and good. This township slopes from the north to the foot of the Missouri Coteau, which is here very sharply defined. In consequence of this, Sections 5 and 6 are too much broken to be of any value from an agricultural point of view. There is no wood of any kind.

Township No. 10.—Is very rough, and broken by deep ravines and gullies, which are dotted with boulders of all sizes. Soil is chiefly a hard, lumpy clay, with no alluvial covering; unfit for agricultural purposes. The water in the creek, flowing through the northern part of the township, is unfit for use, being strongly alkaline. Fresh water is very scarce. No wood.

Township No. 11.—The greater part of the southern portion of this township is very rough and unfit for cultivation, on account of deep ravines, the sides and bottoms of which are thickly strewn with boulders. In the northern part, the land is a beautiful level plain, rather low, but capable of easy drainage. The soil is a fine brown clay. It is watered by two creeks, in both of which the water is alkaline and of inferior quality. There is no wood.

Township No. 12.—Is undulating prairie, nearly level, ranked first class. Excellent wheat and farming land. Well watered by Moose Jaw Creek. Some few small hay marshes. A few patches of shrubbery, suitable only for fuel, are to be met with along the banks of the creek. Water in creek is fresh and good.

Township No. 13.—Is rolling and undulating prairie. Soil generally a clay loam; good wheat land. Water can be procured in some of the marshes. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 14.—This township is all open prairie. Some large marshes are to be met with in the interior, but the soil, generally, is of first class quality, and well suited for agriculture. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 15.—Is level prairie, of first class quality, with alluvial soil from nine to twelve inches in depth. Some few hay marshes were met with, but no wood of any kind.

Township No. 16.—Is fine, level farming land, with a very fine hay meadow in the north-west corner of the township.

Location of Township.

Average depth of alluvial soil is three inches, with a heavy blue clay sub-soil. There is very little water, and no wood. At time of survey, all the Government sections were occupied by squatters, who had built board shanties and done some ploughing.

Township No. 17.—Open, undulating prairie. There are but few ponds or marshes, and these few dry up during the summer, leaving good hay meadows. Wascana (or Pile of Bones) Creek flows from south-east to north-west. It contains the best of water, and in the middle of summer averages about one chain wide, with a depth of three or four feet. The town site of Regina includes Sections 13, 24 and 25. Soil—a heavy clay loam, about forty inches deep, with clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 18.—All prairie part level and part undulating. In the north part a few sections are broken by Boggy Creek, but the hills slope so gently that they cause no deterioration. The water in the creek is good. Wood may be obtained within a few miles; the township contains none. Soil—five to ten inches deep, with sandy clay or sandy loam sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 19.—All prairie, part level and part undulating, and generally dry, except on Sections 10 and 15, where there is a large hay swamp. There are some aspen and willow along the banks of Boggy Creek, which crosses the township from south-east to north-west. Soil—from four to nine inches deep, with clay or sandy loam sub-soil; generally first class.

Township No. 20.—Prairie, part level and part undulating, traversed by the Qu'Appelle River from south-west to north east. There are some islands of brush, aspen, willow, ash, and elm along the slopes of the hills; also on the tops of the banks upon the north side of the river, which is itself bordered by belts of wood of a similar character. None of it exceeds three inches diameter. The water of the river is a little salt. Soil—light and sandy, particularly along the slopes of the hills, but on the tops of the hills and in the flats of the Qu'Appelle, the land is good for agricultural purposes; chiefly second class, with some first and third.

Township No. 21—Rolling country; in the north-west portion covered with thick clumps of *brûlé* and dense under-brush; elsewhere, dotted over with scattered poplar bluffs, there being sufficient wood to meet the requirements of settlers for fuel, fencing and building material. Soil—generally first class.

Township No. 22.—Taken as a whole, this township must be called second class for farming purposes. The soil is light and sandy, and in many places stony and gravelly. Numerous sloughs are found throughout, in most cases fringed with a dense growth of willow bushes, and in some instances with bluffs of poplar, which will afford a plentiful supply of fuel for some time to come. The water in some

of these sloughs is moderately good. The general surface of the country is rolling, with numerous bluffs of small poplar and willow. The Qu'Appelle and Long Lake and Touchwood Hills trails pass through this township.

Township No. 23.—Is all of an inferior quality for agricultural purposes. Soil is light, gravelly and stony. With the exception of the north-east corner (which is open prairie) it is covered with bluffs of small poplar and willow, with numerous small sloughs, the water in which is generally fresh and good. The Touchwood Mission trail passes through the south-east corner of the township. No settlers were found at time of survey.

Township No. 24.—The eastern half is open, rolling prairie; the western half is dotted with clumps of new-growth poplar. Small sloughs are found in nearly every section. Soil—four inches to six inches deep, with a sand sub-soil; second class.

Township No. 25.—Prairie, generally rolling, with the exception of the most northerly tier of sections, and Sections 6 and 7, which are broken and knolly. In Sections 14 and 15 there are some prominent hills, varying in height from seventy-five feet to one hundred feet, with large boulders on their summits. The most westerly tier of sections is partly situated in what is commonly known as the "Last Mountain," and these are traversed by a valley in which there are a few small marshes and ponds; the former are partly dry in the summer, and afford excellent hay. On Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 6 and 7, there are some small poplar bluffs, the timber varying in size from two inches to six inches. Usually small ponds of water are found in the centre of these bluffs. Water, excellent throughout. Soil—remarkably good, varying from ten inches to eighteen inches deep, with the exception of Sections 31 to 36, inclusive, which are slightly gravelly, the sub-soil being a rich clay; first class.

RANGE XXI.—WEST.

Township No. 11.—The land is rolling, hilly, and broken, abutting on the "Missouri Coteau." Soil—a heavy clay, with gravel and stone. Township is watered by a creek, which crosses it from west to east, the water in which is fresh and good. Where the surface is not broken by ravines, it is excellent wheat and farming land, and throughout, the township ranks first class for pasturage. No wood.

Township No. 12.—The northern and central parts of this township, are rolling and undulating prairie, with a heavy clay soil, of first class quality for wheat growing. Towards the south, the surface is stony and broken by ravines, but affords good pasturage. There are no marshes, but several small creeks afford a supply of good fresh water. No wood.

Township No. 14.—Prairie, chiefly rolling. No wood. Water obtainable everywhere by sinking wells in the dry

Location of Township.

swamps. Soil—twelve inches to fifteen inches deep, with black clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 15.—Soil is a first class clay loam with a good black clay sub-soil. First class land for agricultural purposes or grazing. No wood of any kind. Water can be had anywhere by digging a few feet, and from the small marshes scattered throughout the township.

Township No. 17.—Is level or hummocky prairie, with an average depth of alluvial soil of four inches, with clay sub-soil. It is well adapted for farming purposes. There are a few small marshes. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the centre of the township. A few squatters were found in the northern part, whose improvements consisted of log huts and small pieces of ploughing. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 18.—Prairie, slightly undulating. The banks of Wascana Creek, which traverses the eastern portion of the township in a north-west direction, are about 100 feet high and steep in some places. The water of the creek is very good; its current is pretty swift, and it was from ten to forty links wide, and from one to twelve feet deep, in September, 1882. Its bottom is sometimes muddy, and at places gravelly or sandy. There is a belt of willow and ash along both banks. Soil—five inches to nine inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 19.—Undulating prairie. It is traversed by the Cottonwood, Wascana, and Boggy Creeks and the Big Arm River. The banks of the river and creeks are partly covered with islands of wood, such as aspen and willow. Soil—good clay loam generally, but along the bank of the river rather too sandy; chiefly first class, with some second and third.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie. The Big Arm and Qu'Appelle rivers unite in this township; the current of both is swift, and their bottoms are muddy. They were from fifty feet to seventy feet wide, and from six feet to twenty feet deep, in August, 1882. Islands and belts of aspen, ash and willow occur along their banks. Soil—three inches to five inches deep, with a gravelly or sandy clay subsoil, rather more light and sandy on the banks of the streams; generally second class, with a small proportion of first.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie, diversified with thick clumps of poplar, supplying all requirements for building, fencing and fuel. The south-west portion is watered by Long Lake, in which are caught some of the finest white-fish in the North-West Territories. Soil—first and second class.

Township No. 22.—Is rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow sufficient for fuel. Alluvial soil of first class quality from four to six inches in depth with clay sub-soil. Some few small marshes. A very desirable township for the settler.

Township No. 23.—Rolling prairie, broken by a few sloughs and numerous clumps of young poplar. Soil—poor, sandy, and very stony; third class.

Township No. 24.—The western half is prairie of very uneven surface, and the remainder is rolling prairie. The whole is broken by numerous ponds, sloughs, and clumps of young poplar. The area of the ponds and sloughs must aggregate fully twelve acres. Soil—sandy and very stony, weeds being more common than grass; third class.

Township Nos. 44 and 45.—These townships lie on both sides and south of the Carrot River and the Water-hen Marsh, and are in every respect admirably adapted for settlement. There is abundance of good water, building timber, and hay. The soil is a black, sandy loam, with clay sub-soil.

NOTE.—The surveyor reports that the tract of country adjacent to the above townships is throughout admirably adapted for settlement—as much so as any land in the North West.

RANGE XXII.—WEST.

Township No. 11.—This township, although the soil is generally a little light, is well adapted for settlement. The surface is rolling, and cut up by ravines, except in the eastern tier of sections, where the land is nearly level, and the soil excellent. A fine creek of clear fresh water from ten to fifty links in width, and from two to five feet in depth, with stony bottom flows through a deep valley some thirty or forty chains wide. Banks on north side are very high. Along the creek there is a chain of clumps of timber, principally small ash. Brush suitable for fuel only is found in various places throughout the township.

Township No. 12.—Rolling and undulating prairie. Soil, first class, with heavy clay sub-soil. All good farming land. A branch of Moose Jaw Creek crosses the western part, the water is good. There is wood in the valley of the creek, but only fit for fuel. A good cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses the township from south to north-east.

Township No. 14.—Level prairie, traversed by Moose Jaw Creek, here from a chain to a chain and a half wide. No wood exists except brushwood along the creek. Soil—a clay loam, twelve inches to sixteen inches deep, with very rich black clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 15.—Level prairie, part undulating. No wood. Water obtainable everywhere. Soil—twelve inches to fourteen inches deep, with black clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 17.—Level, hummocky prairie, having no timber of any kind. Water, very good. Limestone rock was observed in the channel of Cottonwood Creek. Soil—clay, with a small admixture of sand, two feet to three feet deep, with a clay loam sub-soil; generally first class.

Township No. 18.—Undulating prairie. Cottonwood Creek

Location of Township:

traverses the township from south to north ; its water is good ; but in August, 1882, the channel was almost dry in many places. From the northern boundary of Section 11 to the northern boundary of the township, numerous cotton-wood trees are standing, furnishing good fuel. The high banks on either side of the creek are covered with willow. Soil—a sandy loam, from eighteen inches to thirty inches deep, with sand loam subsoil ; first class.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie. Along the banks of the Big Arm River, which crosses the township, are some small islands of small poplar, aspen, willow and brush. Some good hay lands exist along the river. Soil—generally stony, gravelly, and sandy along the slopes of the banks of the river, but elsewhere good, and some three or four inches deep ; chiefly first class, but some second, third and fourth.

Township No. 20.—Generally rolling prairie, except on the sections which are cut up by small lakes. These lakes are not very salt, but slightly alkaline ; they are pretty shallow, and their bottoms are muddy. No timber exists. Soil—generally good for agriculture, but only from two inches to five inches deep, and mostly rather sandy and stony ; first class.

Township No. 21.—Level prairie in the south portion, but hilly and rolling near Long Lake. Little Arm River, which is rather salt, falls into Long Lake after passing through Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, becoming gradually larger as it nears the lake, where it forms a kind of bay. No timber occurs, except on the hills surrounding the lake, these being covered with small islands of every young poplar. Soil—about nine inches deep, with sand and gravel sub-soil ; second class.

Note.—The above remarks refer solely to the portion of the township south of Long Lake.

Township No. 22—This township is rolling prairie. Soil—first class quality. There are a few poplars and willows.

Township No. 23.—This township rolling land and the soil is of first class quality. There is no timber except a few poplar and willows.

Township No. 24—Rolling prairie, with scattered clumps of light brush in places. Water in the sloughs is good ; but that in the ponds very bad. Two lakes, over twenty acres in area, occur in Sections 21 and 22, respectively. Soil—four inches to six inches deep, with sandy sub-soil ; first class.

Township No. 25 (fractional).—The east half is included in an Indian reserve ; the west half consists of rolling prairie, with the exception of a small tract in the south-west corner, forming part of Sections 5 and 6. The surface is much broken, especially towards the south, with sloughs and small lakes or ponds, alternately with hills and hollows. No timber exists within the township, but a good supply is obtainable from Last Mountain. Soil—two inches to twelve inches deep, with clay, red sand, or gravel sub-soil ; generally second, with some first and third class.

Township No. 26.—The whole of the west half consists of ^{Location of Township.} rolling prairie, with the exception of a small tract in the south-west corner. The surface is very much broken, especially towards the south with sloughs and small ponds, alternating with hills and hollows. Land chiefly second class and better adapted to grazing than farming purposes. No timber is found in this township, but to the east on Last Mountain there is abundance.

Township No. 45.—West of Water-hen Lake. Plenty of timber, hay and water. Rich soil; well adapted for settlement.

RANGE XXIII.

Township No. 14.—Level prairie, with a few swamps (all dry in September, 1882,) no doubt furnishing plenty of water during spring and early summer. Good fresh water was obtained in any of the dry sloughs by digging a few feet down. No wood whatever. Soil—in the south part, hard blue clay; third class. In the north part, a very rich, black clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 17.—Level dry prairie, in some parts hummocky. Good water. No timber. Soil—a heavy clay of excellent quality for wheat growing, fifty inches deep and more, with clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 18.—Undulating prairie. No timber, excepting a few young poplar, about two inches in diameter, in the north-east part of Section 33. Water is good. Soil—six inches to twelve inches deep, of very good quality, with a sandy loam sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 19.—Undulating prairie. Big Arm River flows eastward across the township; its current is very swift and its bottom muddy. It is from six feet to twenty feet deep, and from thirty feet to seventy feet wide. Its banks are partly covered with wood, such as aspen, willow and ash. Soil—In general stony, sandy and gravelly, particularly along the banks of the river, where it is rather too stony for agriculture: first, second and third class.

Township No. 20.—Generally undulating, except in Sections 26, 35, 27, 28, 32, 29, 30 and 31, where the land is considerably broken by the banks of the Little Arm River. The current of this stream, which runs eastward, is not very swift; its channel is very crooked, and from forty to sixty links wide. The water is fresh, but not very good; the bottom is generally shallow and muddy. There is no timber whatever. Soil—pretty good on all the sections not cut up by the river; but along its banks it is rather too sandy, gravelly and stony; first, second and third class.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie, with several lakes and ponds in the south portion, all containing fresh water. There is no timber, except upon the hills bordering on Long Lake, and that is very small. A few swamps are found. Soil—eight or nine inches deep, with sand and gravel sub-soil; second and third class.

Location of
Township.

Township No. 22.—This township is broken by Long Lake which crosses it diagonally from south-east to north-west. The land is generally undulating prairie, except in the north-western part, where it is level and very stony. On the west side of the lake the soil is generally third class, but on the east side it is first class, except along the banks of the lake, where it is rather gravelly and stony. There is some timber along the lake, chiefly oak and poplar. The banks are from sixty to one hundred feet high.

Township No. 23.—Prairie, level in the south part and undulating elsewhere. Soil—generally stony; third and fourth class.

Township No. 24.—Rolling prairie, with many small sloughs, generally containing good water in small quantity. Long Lake, which occupies part of the western sections, is rather salt; but its water, when boiled, can be safely used. No timber. Soil—from two to six inches deep, with a sandy or gravelly sub-soil; chiefly second, with some first class.

Township No. 25.—There is a little second class land scattered through this township, but it consists chiefly of first class farming land. It is all open prairie, generally rolling, except in the north-east corner where it is somewhat hilly and broken, and rather gravelly.

The western part slopes gradually in the direction of Long Lake, which is about two miles west of this township. There are a few sloughs and ponds, chiefly in the eastern part. There is no timber of any kind, but on Last Mountain, about six miles to the east, there is an abundance of fuel, and large poplar, fit for building and other purposes.

Township No. 26.—Open rolling prairie, having in the western portion a gentle slope towards the west, being the commencement of the descent to Long Lake, some two miles distant. The eastern portion is broken and hilly, the hollows being, as a rule, occupied by ponds or small lakes of clear fresh water. While it is not, on this account, so well suited for agriculture, it is admirably adapted for grazing, the hills and hollows being covered with a thick and luxuriant growth of grass. No timber whatever exists in the township; but a good supply of large poplar may be obtained from Last Mountain, about seven miles to the east. Soil—from four to ten inches deep, with clay or sandy sub-soil; first class.

RANGE XXIV.—WEST.

Township No. 17.—Level hummocky prairie. There is no timber, but some small willows grow along the banks of Moose Jaw Creek. Soil—a heavy clay, three feet deep, with clay sub-soil, except along the banks of the creek, where there is a mixture of limestone and gray granite; generally first class, with some third.

Township No. 18.—The eastern portion is a rolling prairie

of excellent land; but the remainder is in general rocky, and Location of Township along the east side of Moose Jaw Creek the banks are about two hundred feet high and very rocky. There is no timber, but on both banks are willow and box alder of a small size growing closely. The rocks are a mixture of limestone and gray granite. The water is excellent. Several lakes occur; the two largest are 234·11 acres and 72·02 acres respectively in area. Soil—from bare rock to fifty inches deep, with sandy loam sub-soil; first, second and fourth class.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie. The south part is traversed from west to east by the Big Arm River, the current of which is very swift; it is from seven to eight feet deep, and from fifty to ninety feet wide, with a muddy bottom. No suitable mill site was noticed. The banks are from two to three hundred feet high, and partly covered with bush, aspen and willow. Soil—sandy, stony land, three to five inches deep, with sandy sub-soil; first and second class the inferior land being along the banks of the river.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie, with a number of small sloughs, in most of which very good hay is produced. In the north part the land is hilly and broken by the banks of the Little Arm River, being very sandy and stony along the slopes of the hills. An island of wood, composed of ash, aspen, willow and brush, occurs on the east boundary of Section 34, but it contains no trees exceeding three inches in diameter. No mill sites were observed. Some good pieces of land may be found between the margin of the river and the foot of the bank on either side. Soil—three or four inches deep, with sandy sub-soil; chiefly second, with some first class.

Township No. 21.—Open prairie, and very rolling. Little Arm River traverses part of it; its water is salt. Soil—eight or nine inches deep, with sand or gravel sub-soil; third class.

Township No. 22.—Rolling prairie. A lake of fresh water at the north-east quarter of Section 16. Soil—from seven to nine inches deep, with sand or gravel sub-soil; second, third and fourth class.

Township No. 23.—Rolling prairie, except in the north part, where it is very level. Four lakes occur in the township, two of which contain salt, and the others fresh water. Soil—eight or nine inches deep, with a sand or gravel sub-soil; chiefly third class, with some second.

Township No. 24.—The eastern part of this township is broken up by Long Lake. The western part consists of rolling prairie, but in the east, near the lake, it is level. The soil is generally sand and gravel.

Township No. 25 (fractional).—That portion of this township lying east of Long Lake, is good land, and may be called Class 1, for farming purposes. This portion of the township is from one and a half, to two miles in width. There is no timber of any description.

*Location
Township.*

Township No. 26 (fractional).—The portion of the township lying east of Long Lake, is very good land, having an alluvial soil from six to ten inches in depth, with a good clay sub-soil. The surface is rolling, and slopes gradually to the edge of the lake. Water in Long Lake is clear and good. No timber of any description, with the exception of a little scrub here and there, along the edge of the lake.

Township No. 47 (fractional).—The only part of this township subdivided, is the north-west portion, lying to the north-west of the south branch of the "Saskatchewan River," the remainder of the township is Indian Reserve. The surveyed portion has a soil of good sandy loam, very well adapted to agricultural purposes. Red Deer Creek empties itself into the Saskatchewan in this township. Plenty of timber for fuel and fencing are met with here, and several squatters were already located at time of survey.

Township No. 48.—Lies between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River. Soil—is a good sandy loam. This township may be called all bush, as it is timbered throughout with poplar, willow and underbrush. The north branch of the Saskatchewan, flows through the northern tier of sections, while the south branch traverses the south-east corner. There were several squatters settled along the banks of the North Branch, and the township generally, from its great facilities of water communications, offers many inducements to the intending settler. This township is only some seven miles from Prince Albert, one of the most flourishing settlements of the North-West.

RANGE XXV.—WEST.

Township No. 14—Open prairie, level on the east, but rolling in the western portion. No timber or bush whatever. Some scattered boulders of limestone and grey granite are found upon the surface in some parts. Soil—ten or twelve inches deep, with sandy clay subsoil; first class.

Township No. 15.—Open prairie, part rolling. Some ash timber exists along the banks of Moose Jaw Creek, in size from five to twenty inches in diameter. Scattered boulders of grey granite and limestone were found upon the surface in some places. Soil—of excellent quality, thirty-six inches to fifty inches in depth, with clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 19.—Rolling prairie. Buffalo Lake occupies considerable part of the south-east portion. South-west of the lake are hills two-hundred feet high, covered with scattered clumps of popular and ash, from three to twelve inches in diameter. Soil—in the part north-east of Buffalo Lake, second class; in the part south-west of it, first class.

Township No. 20.—Rolling prairie, with few swamps. Soil—eight or nine inches deep, with clay and gravel sub-soil; generally second class.

Township No. 21.—Rolling prairie, traversed by the Little

Arm River, which runs through a valley about one hundred and fifty feet deep. The river, which cannot be deemed navigable, is rather salt. Soil—seven to nine inches deep, with clay or gravel sub-soil; second class.

Township No. 22.—Is rolling and broken prairie. Soil—second and third class. Little Arm River flows through the south-west corner. Poplar from four to eight inches in diameter, is found on both sides of Little Arm River.

Township No. 23.—The north-east portion of this township is level prairie, remainder rolling. Soil—is generally second and third class.

Township No. 25.—Is a prairie township with soil of first class quality. Some few sloughs containing good water are to be found. If timber could be obtained within a reasonable distance, this township would offer great attractions to the settler.

Township No. 46.—This township is situated between Red Deer Hill and the south branch of the Saskatchewan. The land is very good throughout. A kind of basin or trough extends east and west about the centre, in which the land is broken with swamps, meadows and small ponds, and to a considerable extent covered with small timber. The water in the ponds is alkaline. The river lots are for the most part taken up by actual settlers.

Township No. 47.—Situated within twelve miles of Prince Albert settlement. The soil is good, there is plenty of wood for fencing and fuel, and hay in abundance. On the whole the township is well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 48.—This township fronting on the North Saskatchewan, is well adapted for settlement. The soil good, plenty of wood for fencing and fuel, and timber for building within six miles, on the north bank of the river. Nearly all the land fronting on the river is under occupation.

RANGE XXVI.—WEST.

Township No. 19.—Is level prairie with soil generally first class. The north-east portion is broken by Buffalo Lake, which is surrounded by hills about two hundred feet high on which are found scattered islands of poplar and ash timber, measuring from three to twelve inches in diameter. Altogether the township is well fitted for settlement.

Township No. 20.—This township is of a very similar character to township 19 described above, with the exception that the soil is not of quite so good quality being mostly class two. The south-west portion is broken by Lake Buffalo.

Township No. 21.—The soil in this township is of indifferent quality, being second and third class. Several lakes are found, the water in which is fresh and good. No timber of any kind.

Township No. 22.—Is rolling and undulating prairie. Soil

Location of
Township.

—class second and third. The southern part is much broken by the valley of Little Arm River. Water in the river is slightly alkaline, but there is a lake of good fresh water in Section 6. Some small patches of poplar in river valley.

Township No. 23.—Is generally undulating prairie. Soil alluvial with sand, clay and gravel sub-soil. Few swamps were met with and no timber.

Township No. 24.—Is of a precisely similar character to township 23 described above.

Township No. 25.—As a rule contains excellent farming land. The only drawback is want of timber for fuel, building, &c. The water found in the sloughs is generally fresh and good. Land is generally class one.

Township No. 45.—The land in this township is generally very good, but the greater portion of it would require to be drained, and cleared of the thick undergrowth with which it is covered, before it could be brought under cultivation. There is good water, and timber enough for all the needs of the settler.

Township No. 46.—The description of township 46, Range 25, applies equally well to this.

Township No. 47.—The close proximity of this township to a grist mill, and stores, and the good quality of its soil, render it a very desirable locality for the settler. The soil is a good sandy loam. There is sufficient timber for fencing and fuel, and timber for building purposes can be obtained on either the north or south branch of the Saskatchewan.

RANGE XXVII.—WEST.

Township No. 19.—Level and undulating prairie, with only occasional swamps. Soil from eight to ten inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; first class.

Township No. 20.—Is generally called second class, with an alluvial soil from six to eight inches deep, with a sub-soil of clay and in some places of sand and gravel. The north-east corner of the township is broken by the valley of Big Arm River, in which, and in other small valleys running out of it, poplar and ash trees are met with. There are some few small swamps or sloughs.

Township No. 21.—The soil is from five to six inches in depth, with sub-soil of sand and gravel, and generally of third class quality. The southern part of the township is much broken by the valley of Big Arm River and its tributaries. The water in the river is alkaline, and varies in depth from a few inches to between five and six feet. Ash trees are found in some places in the vicinity of the river.

Township No. 22.—This township is generally rolling prairie, and the soil second and third class, from five to eight inches in depth with a sub-soil of sand and gravel. The north-east corner of the township is broken by the valley of Little Arm River. The water of this stream is slightly

alkaline, but there are three lakes of good fresh water in the Location of Township,

Township No. 23.—This township is broken by Little Arm River and its valley, which crosses the township in a south-easterly direction. Otherwise the land is level and undulating. Alluvial soil of second and third class quality. A lake of fresh water is found in Sections 3 and 4.

Township No. 45.—Is generally rolling land, but is partly composed of table land. It is bounded on the north by the South Saskatchewan, the banks of which are about thirty feet high, very steep, and to a great extent covered with poplar from one to twelve inches in diameter, and thick hazel brush. There are clumps of poplar and willow on the rolling land, which afford sufficient timber for fencing, fuel, and building purposes. There are a good many ponds, sloughs and muskegs, in some of which the water is of fair quality. The soil is a black sandy loam, of excellent quality, from twelve to eighteen inches in depth. MacKay's Creek flows through Sections 1, 12 and 13, into the Saskatchewan. It is about thirty links wide, with a good current, and affords excellent water power.

Township No. 46.—Has a fine southern aspect, the slope being very gentle. It is rolling and a good deal broken by numerous hay meadows, small swamps and ponds. The soil is rich. There are bluffs of poplar and willow on nearly every quarter section surrounding the hay meadows, and in a few years these will be of great value to the settler. A creek runs through the north-west corner, the water in which is excellent. It is fifteen links wide and fifteen inches deep. Altogether the township offers great inducements to the settler, there being plenty of water, good soil, abundance of hay and good pasture and wood near at hand. At the time of survey there were three or four settlers in the township.

Township No. 47.—The soil of this township, particularly the western portion, is very good. It is also well supplied with timber for fencing, and building material can be obtained a few miles to the west in the Spruce belt.

RANGE XXVIII.—WEST.

Township No. 13.—The land in this township is generally of poor quality, and suitable only for pasture. It is very rough and hilly. Abundance of good water can be had at all seasons. No timber, except a few willows on the east shore of Old Wives Lake.

Township No. 14.—Is of a similar character to Township 18, described above. The Cactus Hills cross the north-east corner. Very broken and mountainous.

Township No. 15.—Lies in the Cactus Hills, and is suitable only for grazing. Numerous marshes and sloughs, for the most part slightly impregnated with alkali, occur throughout the township. Soil—is generally clay.

Location of Township.

Township No. 16.—Is very rough and broken by the Cactus Hills on the south and west sides. The soil generally is of very fair quality for agricultural purposes. There are but few marshes, except in that part broken by the Cactus Hills.

Township No. 17.—Is nearly all good farming lands; that part of the township to the north of Thunder Creek, which passes through the entire range, is excellent soil and well situated for farming lands; that to the south of the creek is not so good, being light and broken by deep ravines. No wood of any kind. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through this township, following the valley of the creek.

Township No. 18.—Is slightly undulating, with soil Class I throughout, black loam with clay sub-soil. Small fresh water lake, about one mile long, in the south-eastern part of the township. No timber of any kind.

Township No. 19.—Is a gently rolling prairie of all first class land, loam ten inches in depth; good water can easily be had by digging. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 20.—Is generally rolling prairie. Soil—Class I. Good water can easily be had by digging. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 21.—With the exception of that on the hills along the Qu'Appelle River, the land in this township is excellent, especially in the large flat of the Qu'Appelle. There is hardly any timber, and water fit for use is very scarce, that of the Qu'Appelle cannot be used at all.

Township No. 22.—Commencing with level prairie in the south-east portion of the township, the land gradually rises with gentle rolls to the north-west. Some of the sloughs slightly alkaline. Soil—Class I throughout. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 44.—Although the soil is not of the first class, the township may be considered fit for settlement. There is timber enough for the needs of small farms, for fencing, building and other purposes, and an abundant supply can be obtained for many years to come from the South Saskatchewan, which is not far distant. There is no running water, but that in the sloughs is good, and it can easily be obtained by digging.

Township No. 45.—Fractional, adjoining the Third Principal Meridian. There is plenty of good water, and an abundance of hay. It is almost covered with wood, but it is not of much value, being rather scrubby. The soil is somewhat sandy.

Township No. 45A.—Fractional, adjoining the Third Principal Meridian. Although not composed of first class farming land, may be considered fairly good for settlement. There are numerous sloughs through the township which afford a supply of good water, and there is sufficient timber for all the needs of small farms.

Township No. 46.—Fractional, adjoining the Third Prin-

cipal Meridian. The soil is good throughout. There are numerous excellent hay meadows, fresh water lakes, ponds and creeks. It is also well-situated for timber, for fencing, fuel and building. There were five settlers in the township at the time of survey. It is in every respect well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 47 (fractional).—Adjoining the Third Principal Meridian. The soil is first class throughout. Almost covered with poplar and willow.

RANGE XXIX.—WEST.

Township No. 15—Is in the Cactus Hills, rough and unfit for farming, but can be used for grazing purposes, for which it is well adapted. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 16—Is also in the Cactus Hills, and generally of a similar character to Township 15, described above.

Township No. 17—Is rough and hilly to the south, extending into the Cactus Hills. A spring water creek runs through the north-west portion. Soil—very inferior throughout. No wood of any kind. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the northern part of this township.

Township No. 18—Is principally good farming land, being a black loam, from six to eighteen inches in depth, with clay sub-soil. A portion of Pelican Lake, which is fresh water, extends across the south-western portion of the township. There is no timber of any kind.

Township No. 19 (fractional)—Is gently rolling prairie with soil Class I, throughout. Water is scarce but can be had by digging. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 20 (fractional)—Is undulating prairie. Soil—Class I, although a little gravelly in the northern part. Water scarce. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 21—Is nearly all first class farming land. There is no timber, and water is very scarce.

Township No. 22—With the exception of the hills along the Qu'Appelle, is composed of first class farming land. There are several creeks which afford a supply of good water. There is a small quantity of light timber in some of the ravines, but it is not very easy of access.

RANGE XXX.—WEST.

Township No. 15—Is fractional, lying between Range 29 and the Third Principal Meridian. It is in the Cactus Hills, and unfit for farming. No wood of any kind.

Township No. 16—Is also fractional; and generally of a similar character to township described above.

Township No. 17—Is a fractional township of very inferior soil, level prairie, with no wood of any kind. The Thunder Creek crosses the northern part of the township.

Township No. 18—Is also fractional; it is divided in the

Location of
Township.

centre by Pelican Lake. That portion of the township to the south of the Lake is sandy, that to the north is good farming land.

RANGES WEST OF 3RD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE I.—WEST.

Township No. 33—Is a prairie township and without wood of any kind. The soil is a sandy loam, of from eight to twenty inches in depth. The southern part is traversed by a range of sandy hills, running east and west. There are also a number of small lakes and hay marshes in the southern half of the township.

Township No. 34—Is rolling prairie, with loam from four to twenty inches in depth, with a clay sub-soil. It is slightly stony on the east side, but is well suited for agricultural purposes. There are a few hay meadows, but no timber of any kind.

Township No. 35—Is undulating prairie, with a soil of deep clay loam, and nearly all first class. The water in the ponds and sloughs is impregnated with alkali. There is no wood of any kind.

Township No. 36—Is rolling prairie, the southern two-thirds being a dark clay loam, and well suited for agricultural purposes; the northern one-third is lighter soil, and stony in places. There are numerous ponds and marshes throughout the township, but the water is clear and fresh; no wood of any kind.

Township No. 37—Is undulating prairie, with soil of good quality and well adapted for agriculture. It contains a large number of lakes, and a few hills, with occasional clumps of willow, but no timber. The lakes are principally fresh water.

Township No. 38—Is undulating prairie, with some hills and numerous small lakes. The soil is not so good as the preceding townships, being more rocky and stony. This township has a few bluffs of poplar and willow fit for fencing and fuel.

Township No. 39—Is flat, level prairie, with soil all class one. A portion of a lake of brackish water, called Buffer's Lake, extends three miles into the east side of the township. There is no wood excepting two or three small bluffs of poplar and willow.

Township No. 40—Is divided between wood and prairie, the northern portion being thickly covered with poplar and willow, fit for fuel and fencing, the southern portion being principally prairie, sloping gently to the southward, with soil of fairly good quality.

The soil in the northern part is not so good, being rough and somewhat rocky. The water in the lakes in this township is fresh and good.

Township No. 41.—The easterly portion of this township is chiefly open prairie, of good quality, and contains six lakes, some of considerable size, and all supplied by surface water, and highly alkaline. In the western part the land is also very good, with small islands of poplar, not large enough for building purposes, and barely sufficient in quantity for firewood. Along the banks of the Saskatchewan River, which touches the north-west corner of the township, there is a belt of timber of large size, chiefly poplar and birch, but the quantity is not great. The old trail to Prince Albert crosses the north-east corner of the township. On the whole, the township is well adapted to settlement.

Township No. 42A (fractional).—The River Saskatchewan cuts off the north-west corner of the township, it also touches the south-west corner and at two intermediate points. The soil in Section 15, and the greater part of Sections 10, 11, 14 and 16, is light and sandy, but the remainder of the township is composed of most excellent land, especially the six westerly sections. In the east it is all open prairie, but in the west there are isolated clumps of timber, barely sufficient for firewood, and none large enough for building purposes. The township is well adapted for settlement, as it is on the trail to Prince Albert, and the land is generally of excellent quality.

Township No. 42—Is on the south branch of the Saskatchewan River, which traverses the full length of the township from south to north, on the west side. West of the river is principally prairie, while the east is well supplied with wood for fuel and fencing, &c. The soil is a very light, sandy loam. There were a few settlers already in this township when the survey was made.

Township No. 42—Is a very light, sandy loam, with plenty of wood for fuel, &c. The south branch of the Saskatchewan River runs diagonally through this township, and is settled on both sides by French half-breeds.

Township No. 44 (fractional).—The south branch of the Saskatchewan runs diagonally through from south-east to north-west. There is a number of French half-breeds located in this township, which is, on the whole, adapted for settlement.

Township No. 45.—The soil is generally yellow sand, covered with a thin layer of vegetable mould, but it is clay, covered with fifteen inches of mould, east of the Saskatchewan River, which runs through the south-easterly sections. The township is well watered with sweet water lakes and creeks. The timber is principally in the easterly section—poplar from five to fifteen inches diameter, and willow brush; but in the westerly sections, spruce, tamarac and pitch pine, with some poplar and willow brush. Boulders of granite are piled up on both banks of the river.

Township No. 46.—The soil is sandy, but in the two easterly tiers, loam, covered with four or five inches of mould,

Location of Township.

produces good crops of cereals and hay. The timber is poplar, pitch pine, spruce and tamarac, suitable for building and fencing. Two streams in the north-easterly and south-easterly sections flow into the South Saskatchewan.

Township No. 47.—The soil is loam, with a good covering of mould in the two easterly tiers; but the south-westerly part is dotted with pine-clad small hills, from thirty to sixty feet high. The timber is small willow and spruce, pitch pine, tamarac and poplar (from four to sixteen inches diameter.) The settlers for many miles derive from this township their supplies of material for building, fencing and fuel. The water course running through the township forms itself in places into extensive swamps, but is a streamlet in Sections 27 and 35.

RANGE II.—WEST.

Township No. 33—Has a range of sand hills across the southern portion, the northern part of the township being open, rolling prairie; the soil is light and sandy. The water, in the lakes is slightly alkaline. There is no wood of any kind.

Township No. 34—Is rolling prairie, broken by lakes, ponds and marshes, the water in which is brackish. There is no timber of any kind. The soil is alluvial, from four to twenty inches deep.

Township No. 35—Is rolling prairie, with clay loam. In its natural state this township is unfit for settlement, containing neither timber or fresh water, and the soil being strongly impregnated with alkali. There is a chain of alkaline lakes and marshes traversing the township from the south-east to the north-west.

Township No. 36—Is rolling prairie, the northern and western parts inclined to be hilly. The soil in the hills is inferior, being sand and gravel, but that to the south and east is a clay loam of fair quality. The whole township is broken by numerous fresh water ponds and marshes. There is no wood of any kind.

Township No. 37—Is rolling prairie, but owing to the great number of lakes and ponds is not well adapted for farming. As many of the lakes, however, are fresh water, the township could be utilized for stock raising. There are occasional bluffs of small poplar fit for fuel.

Township No. 38—Is undulating prairie, but like the preceding townships contains numerous lakes and ponds, some of which are fresh water, and others brackish. The soil is fairly well adapted for agricultural purposes, but there is no wood of any kind.

Township No. 39—Is undulating prairie, with some surface stones on the east side, but, as a whole, is well adapted for agricultural purposes, having an alluvial soil of good depth, with very little surface water. Wood is scarce,

the township being entirely destitute, with the exception of one section.

Township No. 40.—The land is a level or undulating prairie of good quality. Small bluffs of poplar are scattered through the north and west, and contain sufficient wood for the immediate wants of settlers in the way of fuel, and a limited supply of fence rails. The water found in the sloughs and ponds is generally fresh and good.

Township No. 41.—Is divided into two nearly equal parts by the south branch of the Saskatchewan, which crosses it diagonally from north-east to south-west. There is a lake in Sections 30 and 31, besides a few small ponds and sloughs. On the south of the river the land is clay, of good quality; on the north it is a sandy loam, changing to gravel in the south-west corner. The banks of the river are wooded, and there are some patches here and there throughout the township, but altogether there is barely enough to supply settlers with firewood.

It is, on the whole, an excellent township, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. It is also suitable for stock farming as there is a quantity of rich grass in the northern portion.

Township No. 43.—Partly occupied by Duck Lake. The soil is a light sandy loam. There is abundance of wood, hay and water. Well adapted to stock-raising.

Township No. 44 (fractional).—Along Duck Lake. The land is well adapted to settlement, and much of it has already been taken up. There are plenty of timber and a number of small lakes containing good water. The soil is a sandy loam, rather light in quality. The western tier of sections is included in an Indian reserve.

RANGE III.—WEST.

Township No. 29.—Is generally undulating prairie, with clay loam soil, and clay sub-soil; in places limestone gravel and small areas of alkaline land. Water generally good but scarce. No timber.

Township No. 30.—Generally undulating prairie. Soil—clay loam with clay sub-soil, and occasionally limestone gravel. Water generally good. Sections 26, 25, 35 and 36, are broken by a salt lake, around which are high hills, with limestone and granite boulders. No timber.

Township No. 31.—Hilly and rolling prairie. Soil—clay and clay loam, sub-soil clay, limestone gravel occasionally. There are numerous swamps. Water good, except in lake on Section 2, which is salt. Quartz and granite boulders and limestone gravel are met with on the hills.

Township No. 32.—Undulating and hilly prairie. Soil—clay and clay loam with clay sub-soil, occasionally limestone gravel. Quartz and limestone boulders are met with on the knolls. There are numerous deep ponds and marshes, with

*Location of
Township.*

good water. The only drawback to settlement is the absence of timber.

Township No. 33.—Undulating prairie. Soil, clay and sandy loam. There is a salt lake in Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 20, and a few small lakes in which the water is good. No timber.

Township No. 34.—Undulating prairie. Soil, clay and sandy loam, with clay and sand sub-soil. Occasionally small areas of alkaline land, broken by several lakes of brackish water. Some good meadow land. No timber.

Township No. 41.—The land is generally high and rolling, and the soil tolerably good, except along the west boundary, where it is gravelly. There are eleven lakes in the township, all alkaline. Wood is scarce.

Township No. 43.—The soil is a sandy loam and well suited for settlement, although there is not much timber. There are a few lakes and hay marshes scattered about. The N. W. portion is included in an Indian reserve.

Township No. 44 (fractional).—The soil is a sandy loam, thickly covered with poplar. Many French half-breeds are settled here.

RANGE IV.—WEST.

Township No. 29.—Generally undulating prairie. Clay soil and occasionally small areas of alkaline land. There are numerous large marshes and excellent hay lands in the north-western part of the township. Good water; no timber.

Township No. 30.—Undulating prairie. Soil, clay. Occasionally some limestone gravel. Water good. The north-western corner is broken by a deep depression or valley, through which runs a creek of good water. The valley is covered with maple, cherry and scrub, but the wood is small and a great deal of it dead.

Township No. 31.—Undulating prairie, with clay loam soil. Sections 32, 33, 29, 28 are broken by a lake of good water. There is altogether very little water in the township. Limestone, gravel and boulders are found along the east shore of the lake.

Township No. 32.—Hilly and undulating prairie, with clay loam soil and clay sub-soil. Occasionally limestone gravel. The eastern portion is broken by a large ravine, in the bottom of which are two large lakes of brackish water. There is also a large lake of brackish water in the north-west portion. The land in the south-west is low, and liable to be flooded. Good water is scarce. No timber.

Township No. 33.—The eastern part is rolling prairie and is very good land. The soil is clay loam. The western part is composed of sand hills and is very poor. The sand hills are covered with poplar and willow scrub, with some large poplar timber. There are five large lakes in the township.

three of which are salt, but the two in the south-west corner Location of Township.

Township No. 34.—Rolling prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow. The land is generally very good, except in the western tiers of sections. The alluvial soil is about six inches deep, with a sandy sub-soil. There are two large lakes in the township, both of which are salt; but the water in the marshes is generally very good. The land in the western tiers of sections is composed chiefly of sand hills. The remainder of the land is admirably adapted for growing grain.

Township No. 35.—All rolling prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willows. The soil throughout the township is sandy loam, about six inches in depth, and is admirably adapted for growing grain. All the water in the township is good.

Township No. 36.—Nearly all prairie. The only timber is in Sections 24, 25 and 26; and is composed of poplar bluffs; it is generally small. The western portion is rather hilly with marshes in the hollows. In the south-west it is very stony, and the soil very shallow. Soil is clay and sandy loam, about three inches in depth.

The land is very wet, owing to the numerous marshes. There are no running streams, but the water in the marshes is good. The township is, on the whole, better adapted for grazing than for agricultural purposes, there being an abundance of rich grass about the marshes, which are shallow.

RANGE V.—WEST.

Township No. 29.—Undulating prairie, with clay loam soil. Occasionally limestone gravel. Very few swamps; water good. No timber.

Township No. 30.—Undulating prairie, clay loam soil, clay sub-soil. Occasionally limestone gravel. A few small hay marshes; water good.

Township No. 31.—Generally level prairie. Soil, clay and sandy loam. There is a coulee of good water in the eastern part. In the north it is somewhat broken by sand hills, and there is some poplar suitable for fencing and fuel. A supply of timber could be obtained from the township to the north. Sections 32, 33 and 34, are broken by a lake of good water, along the southern shore of which is an extensive hay meadow, and also another meadow in Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, where the land is low and rich.

Township No. 32.—This township is generally known as the Red Hills, and is composed of pure red drift sand hills, with a good deal of poplar timber, fit for fencing and fuel. What little water there is, is good. Sections 3, 4 and 5 are broken by a lake of good water, around which is an extensive hay meadow. There is also an excellent meadow on Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. The township is not suitable for settlement.

Location of Township.

Township No. 34.—This township is composed entirely of sand hills, and is unfit for either farming or grazing purposes. The hills are covered with poplar and willow scrub. There are numerous small bluffs of poplar and willow scattered throughout the township. Beaver Creek crosses it diagonally, the water is very pure. The valley of the creek, ten or fifteen chains in width, is densely wooded with poplar, some of which is twelve inches in diameter, but it would be almost impossible to get it out of the sand hills. All the water is good.

Township No. 35.—Prairie, with scrub, and dotted with poplar and willow bluffs. The western boundary is traversed by the Saskatchewan, which is bordered by a range of hills about seventy feet in height. The valley of the river is heavily wooded with poplar. The soil is a light, sandy loam, and is not very good. The water is generally very good.

Township No. 36.—Is divided into two parts by the Saskatchewan River. The land on the western side is rolling prairie, with excellent clay loam soil. On the eastern side, it is rolling prairie, dotted with poplar and willow bluffs. The soil is a sandy loam. The marshes are generally small and shallow, with good water. The eastern bank of the river is about seventy feet high, and is heavily wooded. The western bank is about forty feet.

RANGES WEST OF 4TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE I.—WEST.

Township No. 49.—Is high, rolling prairie, thickly studded with clumps of poplar and willow, large enough for fuel and fencing. The soil is a good clay loam, with occasional small stones. There are several small lakes and ponds of good water, and, as a whole, this township is well adapted for agricultural purposes.

Township No. 50.—Is rolling land, thickly covered with brush, with numerous bluffs of dead poplar. There are a few bluffs of green poplar, containing a small quantity of timber fit for building purposes. The soil is a good clay loam, with plenty of fresh water.

Township No. 51.—Is rolling land, covered with bluffs of poplar and willow of small size, poplar of about ten inches in diameter being the largest. There are numerous marshes, and two small creeks of fresh water through the southern part of the township. The northern row of sections is broken by a deep ravine. The soil is a good clay loam.

Township No. 52.—The north eastern portion is very rough and hilly, and thickly studded with poplar bluffs and clumps of willow; the remainder is rolling land, with bluffs of poplar and willow and a good deal of scrub and brush. The timber is small, seldom exceeding eight or nine inches in diameter.

The soil is good clay loam, with clay sub-soil. There are several lakes in the township, the largest of which extends from the north-west of Section 15 to the north-west angle of the township. On the whole, this may be considered a fair township for farming purposes, the soil and water being good throughout; but the north-eastern portion is more suitable for grazing than for agriculture.

Township No. 53.—Generally very rough and hilly. The North Saskatchewan River flows south-easterly across Sections 34, 35, 26 and 25; its average width is about a quarter of a mile. Both banks are pretty-well timbered with aspen, balsam, poplar, and some small birch. The portion south of the river is nearly equally divided by a coulee running south-east into the Saskatchewan. To the north of this coulee the country is generally thickly timbered with light poplar, with occasional trees running up to ten or twelve inches in diameter, and the soil is a sandy loam. South of the coulee the bluffs are light and more scattered, but the soil is a good clay loam. The country north of the Saskatchewan is very rough and hilly! Water throughout is very plentiful and good. The township is generally rather hilly for farming purposes, but the soil is excellent.

RANGE II.—WEST.

Township No. 49—Is rough and hilly prairie, with numerous bluffs of small poplar, fit for fencing and fuel. There are a number of small lakes and marshes throughout the township; in fact, nearly every quarter section has on it a pond of good fresh water. The soil is an excellent clay loam, with but few stones.

Township No. 50—Is rolling land, rather rough in the southern part, being broken by a deep coulee. Wood fit for fencing is very plentiful, the northern part of the township being nearly covered with bluffs of poplar and willow, interspersed with prairie openings. There are a few bluffs of poplar large enough for building purposes. The water is excellent. The soil is clay loam, upon which the wild grasses are of a luxuriant growth.

Township No. 51—Is undulating prairie, thickly studded with bluffs of burnt poplar and willow, of a size fitted only for fencing and fuel. There are also a few bluffs of green wood. Small ponds are numerous and there are several creeks of good water traversing the township. The soil is a rich black loam, with clay and sandy sub-soil.

Township No. 52—Consists of rolling land. The north-half pretty well covered with bluffs of small sized poplar, with thick brush and willows. The south half is more prairie than timber. The soil throughout is first-class, black clay loam. The timber is fit only for rails and fuel, with occasional trees large enough for house logs. The water is very good. In the southern part of the township is a beautiful lake, four miles long; its outlet flows north-west to the

Location of Township.

Vermillion River. On the whole, the township is well suited for farming purposes.

Township No. 53.—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of dead poplar and willows and green poplar scrub. The soil is a beautiful, rich black loam, except in Section 36, where it is inferior. In the central portion of the township several small creeks flow from marshes, and joining together flow north-westerly in a deep coulee. The water in the creeks is good as is also that in the small lakes and ponds. The timber is only fit for rails and fuel. The township is well adapted for agricultural purposes.

RANGE XVIII.

Township No. 52.—The east part of the township is covered by Beaver Lake, the balance is thickly covered with poplar and willow. The soil is excellent.

Township No. 53.—Low, and in many places wet, with extensive alkali swamps. The surface is covered with small brush and clumps of willow. Beaver Lake is partly in the south-east corner of the township, covering Section 1 and part of Sections 2, 11, 12. The township is better adapted for grazing than for agricultural purposes.

RANGE XXI.—WEST.

Township No. 56.—The greater part is thickly timbered with poplar, with dense underbrush. There are about three thousand acres in the centre of the township timbered with pitch pine and scrub poplar. The soil is light and sandy. The Saskatchewan River enters the township at the southwest corner and passes diagonally in a north-easterly course through it.

Township No. 56.—Is thickly timbered with poplar, averaging about six inches in diameter, with the exception of a narrow belt of pitch pine along the east boundary, and a few scrub tamarac swamps and muskegs. Soil, light and sandy.

RANGE XXII.—WEST.

Township No. 56.—Thickly timbered with poplar, except along the Victoria trail, where the poplar is scattered with high willow and scrub. Soil—light and sandy.

Township No. 57.—Thickly timbered with poplar, averaging about six inches in diameter, with dense underbrush; in many places willow, with scattered willow swamps and small muskegs. Soil—light and sandy.

RANGE XXIII.—WEST.

Township No. 52.—Is covered with a dense growth of poplar and willow, with some spruce bluffs, and here and there a small tamarac swamp. The soil is about second class, excepting in parts of the township where the fire has burnt

away the alluvial surface. Small ponds of good water are numerous.

Township No. 53.—The western and northern parts of this township are covered with bluffs of poplar and birch, suitable for fencing, and in many cases building material may be had. The Beaver Hills commence at Section 5 and cover the south-east part of the township. Good timber is found here. Water throughout is excellent. Soil—black loam, with clay sub-soil. It is in every way well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 54.—The Saskatchewan River flows through this township. The timber along its banks consists of poplar, fir and birch, and is suitable for building purposes. Coal seams are numerous and traces of iron appear. The remainder of the township is covered with bluffs of poplar, in which some good building material may be found. Soil—a rich black loam, with clay sub-soil.

Fort Saskatchewan is situated in the north-east corner.

Township No. 55.—Admirably suited for settlement, the land being high and dry, and the soil a rich, sandy loam. The Divide between the Saskatchewan and Sturgeon Rivers runs through the township in a south-easterly direction, the land sloping gently to the north-east and south-west on either side. The Divide is covered with a thick growth of poplar, with grey willow on the lower slopes. Most of the poplar is of fair size, and would be suitable for building material. The only stream is the Sturgeon River, which runs through the north-west corner. It is very tortuous, with high precipitous banks, especially on the northern side where in places they are over two hundred feet in height. It is thickly wooded on the north side. The land on the north of the river is much broken by deep ravines. There are a few hay marshes towards the south.

Township No. 56.—About four-fifths is thickly timbered with poplar, averaging about six inches in diameter; the remainder consists of patches of willow and willow scrub. The soil is too light for agricultural purposes, except that portion lying south of the Sturgeon River.

Township No. 57.—Timbered with a dense growth of poplar, with some scattered pitch pine in the north-east. The soil is light and sandy.

RANGE XXIV.—WEST.

Township No. 52.—Is nearly covered with high poplar and willows, with a few patches of spruce. The soil is a good alluvial deposit of from twelve to sixteen inches in depth, but is broken by numerous small ponds and marshes, and the Saskatchewan river, which runs through the north-west corner. A portion of the Edmonton settlement is in this township.

Township No. 54.—Is a rich black loam, on a clay sub-

Location of Township.

soil, and mostly covered with a thick undergrowth of young poplar and willows, with heavy burnt and fallen poplar in places. There are a few small lakes and hay marshes, with a creek and coulee running through the township.

Township No. 55.—The greater portion, that north of the Sturgeon River, is nearly covered with a thick growth of young wood, chiefly poplar and grey willow. It is very much broken by deep ravines, thickly wooded on each side, through which small streams now flow into the Sturgeon River. The soil is of excellent quality. The country on the south of the river is more open, being prairie interspersed with clumps of willow. Soil, a rich loam. The Sturgeon River flows in a north-easterly direction through the lower part of the township. It is very tortuous, with high banks, those on the north being from 100 to 200 feet in height. The current is not rapid and the water is of good quality. Altogether, the township is well adapted for settlement.

Township No. 56.—About one-tenth is timbered with spruce, of good quality; the remainder with poplar. The greater part of the spruce is in the north-west quarter. The soil is generally light and sandy.

Township No. 57.—Timbered with poplar and scattered spruce, broken with patches of scrub and willow. The soil is generally light and sandy, but there are about two thousand acres in the north-west part of a better quality and suitable for settlement.

RANGE XXV.—WEST.

Township No. 52.—Is nearly all covered with poplar and willow, but has some tamarac and spruce of fair size. It is broken by the Saskatchewan River, which runs diagonally across from the south-west to the north-east, and numerous small creeks and coulees emptying into it on the north side, and the White Mud River flowing into it from the south. The soil is a sandy loam. The Edmonton settlement touches the township on the east side.

Township No. 53.—Is broken by a number of lakes and marshes, and has, in the southern portion, a shaking bog some miles square, covered with small tamarac. The soil in some portions, particularly along the trail between Edmonton and St. Albert, is very good, while in other parts it is somewhat sandy. The wood is principally poplar and willow, with some birch and spruce.

Township No. 54.—On Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 is situated the flourishing settlement of St. Albert, containing about six hundred settlers, chiefly French half-breeds. The soil is a rich black loam, with clay sub-soil. The Sturgeon River crosses this township in a south-westerly direction; its average width is about one chain. The eastern and southern portions are well timbered, and there are large bluffs of poplar in the remaining portion.

Township No 56.—The eastern portion is heavily timbered with spruce and poplar, and along the shores of Egg Lake fir timber, from twelve to twenty-four inches in diameter, is found. In the west is dense willow scrub, with poplar bluffs. Nearly fifty per cent. of the township is taken up by swamps and muskegs, but the high land is of excellent quality. The difficulty of access to it, however, renders it unavailable for agricultural purposes. There are several lakes in the township.

Township No. 57.—Egg Lake, covering about four sections, lies in the south-west corner, and is connected by a creek with Little Egg Lake, which is to the south-east. Its average depth is about four feet. Fir from ten to thirty inches in diameter is found in the eastern part of the township, in a belt varying from half a mile to two miles in width. Mixed with the fir is poplar of large size. The remaining portion is covered with poplar suitable for building and manufacturing purposes, and dense willow.

RANGE XXVI.—WEST.

Township No 52.—Broken by marshes of considerable extent, and by small ponds. Sand Lake on Sections 14, 15, 22 and 23, is a fine body of fresh water, and is said by the Indians to afford good pike fishing. The soil ranges from sandy loam to pure sand.

Township No. 53.—The southern portion is of second class quality. Adjoining this, and south and west of Big Lake, is a tract of swampy land. North of the lake the land is good. Big Lake covers about three thousand acres; the water is shallow and brackish.

Township No. 54.—The Sturgeon River, a stream about seventy-five links wide, with a sluggish current, enters the township near the north-west angle, and passes out near the south-east. There is some good spruce and poplar along the river, but hardly enough for the use of the settlers. The greater part is scrubby prairie, with clumps of poplar and willow. Soil—average second class.

RANGE XXVII.—WEST.

Township No. 52.—The land along the trail from Edmonton to Whitefish Lake, in the north-eastern part of the township, is of good quality. The southern portion is much broken by small ponds and marshes. There is some large spruce in the south-west, but not sufficient for lumbering purposes.

Township No. 53.—Much of it is tamarac and spruce swamp; timber very thick, but of poor quality. Soil—in the swamps is coarse sand; that of the upland is of fair quality. Alluvial deposit, from six to ten inches in depth, with clay loam sub-soil.